

Tomb - 1925-1939

DRAWER 15

SPRINGFIELD TOMB

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The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

Springfield Tomb
1920-1939

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

Signing himself "Stranger" in writing a brief communication to The State Journal letter box on this page today, a correspondent makes the most excellent point that Springfield should always refer to Lincoln's tomb and not to his monument.

He admits that for many years he thought only of monument to Lincoln in Oak Ridge. When he discovered that the body of Lincoln rested there the monument took on a new significance.

He truthfully says that Springfield is much given to referring to the monument when in fact it means the tomb. Yet there is a tremendous difference. There are many Lincoln monuments throughout the land. The new Lincoln memorial in Washington is the most pretentious structure of the kind in the United States, but it is not the tomb of the immortal president.

Lincoln lived many years in Springfield. This was his home, when he was nominated for the presidency. He was in town when he received the news. He went from this city to his inauguration at Washington. His body was borne in triumph across the continent to Springfield, where it lay in state in what is now the court house. It was buried in Oak Ridge. The nation contributed the money to erect the monument and the body rests in its foundations.

"Stranger's" point is well made and Springfield should drill itself to speak of Lincoln's home and tomb and not of his monument. *Springfield State Journal 11-13-21*

PLACES WREATH ON LINCOLN'S TOMB

1926
(Associated Press)

QUEEN MARIE'S TRAIN EN ROUTE TO CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Queen Marie traveled toward Chicago and its four-day stopover today, with only a two-hour halt at Springfield to break the journey. She arranged to stop at Springfield long enough to place a wreath on the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, whose birthplace, near Louisville, Ky., she will visit next week.

The queen's itinerary after the present tour is completed at Washington on Nov. 24 is in doubt, although it is understood that the royal party has planned to travel to North Carolina and possibly Florida.

Several railroads have requested that their special cars making up the queen's train be made available for regular duty as soon as possible. Col. John H. Carroll is carrying on negotiations to keep the train intact or provide substitute equipment.

Queen Marie has a namesake, Marie Weber, aged 2, who was christened in St. Louis while the queen acted as godmother. The child is the daughter of Mrs. Marie Weber of Smaekover, Ark., who met the queen when she was in war relief work in Rumania.



New Court House and Governor's Mansion Suggested by Plans to Rehabilitate Lincoln Monument

By V. Y. DALLMAN

Definite steps taken by Governor L. L. Emmerson to rehabilitate the Lincoln monument at Oak Ridge cemetery and to make it less of a museum and more of a shrine suggests the need of a general readjustment of Lincoln memorials in Springfield.

The State Register recommends the following plan:

Convert the Lincoln monument into a shrine as approved in the tentative plans submitted by the governor.

Abandon the old state house, now the Sangamon county court house, as a county building and convert it into a Lincoln memorial museum.

Have the state of Illinois take over and preserve this museum and its site, now called the court house grounds, through an exchange of property with the county of Sangamon.

Erect a new Sangamon county court house where the governor's mansion now stands following this exchange of property between the county and state.

Acquire property west of the state house for the development of what might be called "Capitol Park" where the state could erect a new governor's mansion to become a part of the state capitol group which might be known as "Capitol Center."

The desirability of combining changes in the Lincoln monument at Oak Ridge with changes which have been proposed at the old state house or Sangamon county court house must at once appeal to persons of vision who are considering a broadening of the scope of local memorials to Abraham Lincoln.

This newspaper has suggested on frequent occasions that the Lincoln monument should be essentially a shrine; that it should be rehabilitated and that the museum feature should be removed and exhibited elsewhere. Such suggestions in these columns have caused sharp controversies in the past. On one occasion the State Register was severely criticized for recommending such improvement in the monument, but the heed of such an improvement is now recognized by all fair-minded observers.

The suggestion that the old state house, or court house, made sacred because of Lincoln's association with it, be converted into a museum is not new, but it should have a special appeal today to those who realize the need of improvements in the Lincoln monument and the need of development of a proper Lincoln museum at some point of vantage in the center of the city.

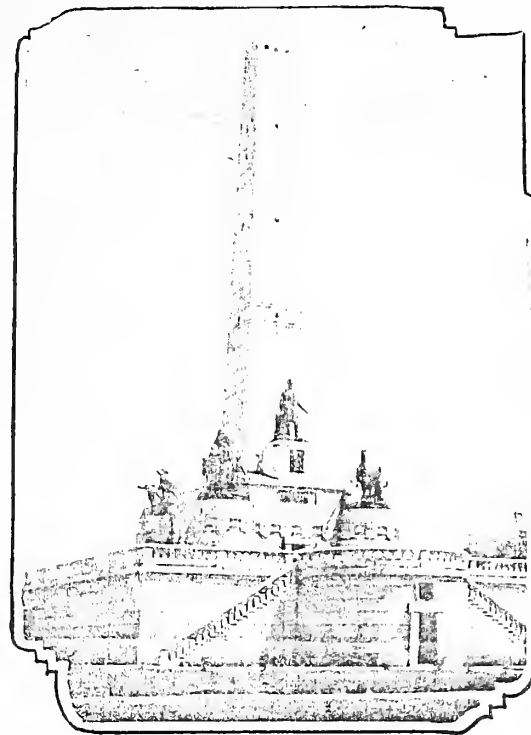
H. W. Fay who has spent 60 years in collecting Lincoln relics, and who for the last eight years has been custodian of the tomb, stated Saturday that he has no plans for housing his collection.

Mr. Fay said that he has 20,000 pieces in his collection, which are housed at the tomb. He said he has refused an offer of \$200,000 for the collection, the offer having been made by an agent of Henry Ford. The state has about fifty Lincoln relics at the tomb.

Among the relics belonging to the state are three chairs and a table which were owned by Lincoln, tools used in the attempted theft of Lincoln's body, a letter written by Lincoln valued at \$10,000 and a series of memorials sent to Mrs. Lincoln after his death. Mr. Fay values the state's collection at \$50,000.

Among Mr. Fay's relics which he values most highly are three paintings worth \$5,000, a collection of nearly every photograph made of Lincoln and valued at \$50,000, portfolio of Lincoln letters valued at \$15,000 to \$20,000, pictures of his correspondence, pictures and writings of Lincoln authors, compiled record of 2,000 days showing where Lincoln was, photograph of almost every place visited by Lincoln, and an original negative valued at \$15,000.

Where Will Lincoln Museum Be Located?



Above is the famous Lincoln monument at Oak Ridge cemetery from which the museum features are to be removed.

"The collection has been so gathered and arranged as to answer authoritatively every question asked about Lincoln," Mr. Fay said. "It is worth two or three times as much to Springfield as to any other place in the world."

The Old State House.

The county court house becomes the natural place for a Lincoln museum. It should be restored to its former architectural design and preserved as such for posterity while giving its inspiration to countless thousands as a centrally located Lincoln museum. Such details as development of the immediate environs and the internal and external rearrangement can easily be worked out after the general Lincoln memorial plan has been developed.

It is the consensus of those who are interested in the subject that the present site of the governor's mansion is undesirable for museum purposes and that by the very nature of things the mansion should become an immediate part of a beautiful capitol group with proper landscaping and surroundings to make it dignified and picturesque as well as to place it in immediate practical geographical contact with the other important units of this capitol group.

That the state of Illinois and the county of Sangamon could strike a bargain in the transfer of the court house property for the state property where the old mansion is now located, is entirely within reason. It is estimated that the county ground with the old state house property upon it has a monetary value of approximately \$2,000,000, thus making possible an exchange of property with the state which would be very profitable to the county and pave the way for financing an appropriate new court house in a new location and under conditions which would add to the beauty and development of the city and county.

Some Historical Facts.

So many questions having been asked relative to the Lincoln monument and the old state house; it will not be amiss to state here that one

ence, Italy, designed the monument, the exterior of which is of Quincy, Mass., granite. The shaft rises from the obelisk to a height of 92 feet. The original cost of the monument was more than \$200,000.

Upon recommendation of former Governor John R. Fanner, the Forty-first general assembly appropriated \$100,000 to restore the monument and that work began November 11, 1899. The work of rebuilding was finished June 1, 1901. At the suggestion and under the direction of Hon. Robert Lincoln the board of control had a cryptic floor made beneath the floor of the catacomb and in this vault the body of Abraham Lincoln was placed September 6, 1901.

The old Lincoln home at the corner of Eighth and Jackson streets was built in 1839 by Rev. Charles Dresser and purchased from him by Abraham Lincoln on May 2, 1844, for a consideration of \$1,500.

The Old State House

The story of the building of the old state house now the Sangamon county court house, is too long to detail at this writing but suffice to say the state capitol was moved to Springfield from Vandalia in 1837. The cornerstone was laid with a great civic and military

was estimated that the building would cost \$130,000 but \$240,000 was expended before it was completed according to the original design.


The growth of the state between the years 1840 and 1865 was so remarkable that agitation was begun for the building of a new state house. On Jan. 14, 1858, John C. Cochrane was appointed architect and superintendent and a contract entered into for the building of the present state capitol. Excavation was commenced early in the spring of that year but the weather at that time must have been similar to the weather this spring. The records say that "Owing to the excessive rains the ground was not in proper condition to commence laying stone until June 11, 1868." The cornerstone was laid October 5, but several years passed before the building was completed and there was great confusion in obtaining appropriations and carrying on the work. It has been occupied since 1877.

Illinois State Register

Sun. May 5, 192-



N.Y. Tribune -
Children laying their offerings of flowers before the tomb of Lincoln at Springfield. 2-12-1921
Ewing Galloway



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<http://archive.org/details/assassinationofasprlinc>



WHEN LAUDER VISITED THE LINCOLN TOMB IN 1922—

Sir Harry Lauder—what a name to conjure with in the field of entertainment, in the realm of kindly, wholesome humor which makes all the world kin! This picture of February 7, 1922, shows the famous Scotch comedian at the Lincoln Tomb, on what was probably his last visit to Springfield. He and his talented company were scheduled to appear at the old Chatterton Theater that evening, and through A. D. Mackie, who had made his acquaintance at the convention of Rotary International in England, he was extended an invitation to break bread with the local Rotary Club at a luncheon at the St. Nick. Sir Harry was delighted to accept, and a distinguished company of over 300, including, in addition to the club members, Governor Len Small and other State officials, all of the State Supreme Court justices, Mayor Charles T. Baumann and city and county officials, and many invited guests, was in attendance. In a characteristic talk, Sir Harry eulogized the virtues of thrift, hard work and friendship, with many touches of his inimitable humor. Meanwhile Lady Lauder was being entertained at luncheon at the Illini Country Club by the Rotary wives and their friends. The noted visitor was later driven to the Lincoln Tomb where he laid a wreath on the sarcophagus, and then to the Lincoln home and other Lincoln shrines of the city. In this picture, we see, left to right: Roy Cogswell, then manager of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company here, and now deceased; Sir Harry; Arthur D. Mackie, then head of the Illinois Power Company, and now deceased. An interesting incident of the luncheon was the presentation to Sir Harry of a set of Herndon's Life of Lincoln, of the rare first edition. Needless to say, Chatterton's was packed that night, practically sold out to the Rotarians. As always, Sir Harry delighted the audience with his songs and droll quips. Will you ever forget those songs—"I Love a Lassie," "Roamin' in the Gloamin'," "Loch Lomond," "Wee Deoch and Wee Deoch," "She Is My Daisy"? At last accounts, Sir Harry was still strong on his native heath, singing for the soldiers as in World War I.

IN LINCOLN'S HOME TOWN

COOLIDGE AND PERSHING LAUD
EMANCIPATOR AT SPRINGFIELD.

"His Words Hope of Oppressed Hu-
manity," General Declares—"An
Envoy of God," Vice-
President Says.

1922

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 12.—Vice-Presi-
dent Calvin Coolidge and Gen. John J.
Pershing, in behalf of the American
nation, honored the memory of Abra-
ham Lincoln here today.

Through crowds which lined the
streets where Lincoln often walked, the
two distinguished Americans passed to
visit the old homestead where Lincoln
lived and worked before he went to
Washington to lead the nation through
the Civil War.

With solemn dignity, they placed a
simple wreath upon the tomb where the
body of the martyred President lies in
Oak Ridge cemetery.

Arriving early today, Pershing with a
military escort, journeyed the forty
miles out to the site of New Salem, Lin-
coln's one time home. In the half
ghostly, almost sacred atmosphere,
there were pointed out to the American
commander the spot where the Rutledge
tavern stood, the site of the Offcutt
store, where Lincoln clerked, and the
grave of Ann Rutledge. Pershing
laughed lightly at the oft-repeated
stories of Lincoln's prowess as New
Salem's champion wrestler.

ARRIVES IN SPECIAL CAR.

Coolidge arrived in a special car this
afternoon shortly after Pershing's re-
turn to the city.

Before a crowd which packed the state
arsenal General Pershing and the Vice-
President spoke tonight the nation's
tribute to the martyred President.

The principles of right and justice pro-
claimed by Lincoln and for which he
died were the inspiration of the Ameri-
can armies that fought in the World
War, Pershing said in his address, pay-
ing tribute to the great emancipator.

"Indeed," Pershing said, "the funda-
mental truths that fell from Lincoln's
lips have become the hope of oppressed
humanity of every clime. The memory
of his devotion to the well being of his
fellow-men and the welfare of his coun-
try will live as long as men believe in
liberty."

LINCOLN STRUGGLED FOR EDUCATION.

Pershing landed in particular Lin-
coln's perseverance in securing an edu-
cation in his youth.

"Slavery was abhorred by Lincoln,"
the general said. "His whole career
from barefooted boy on the frontier to
the highest office in the land is an out-
standing illustration of the very lucid
analysis he made of that question. In
these days of conflict between capital
and labor, the wisdom of Lincoln, whose
guide was a sense of justice and the
good of the people as a whole, well may
be invoked."

"It is with deep humility that anyone
would speak of Abraham Lincoln here,"
Vice-President Coolidge said. "This is
sacred ground, these streets of Spring-

field he often had trod. Here stand the
walls of buildings which have echoed his
voice. Over these fields and along
these streams he walked alone and
thought. When his eyes closed for the
last time on this world at Washington,
Secretary Stanton said: 'He belongs to
the ages.' That is true. He belongs to
every place where men fight for human
rights, but in a peculiar, more intimate
way he belongs to you.

LEADER OF HUMBLE BIRTH.

"It is not to the city of Washington
that men must turn if they would under-
stand Lincoln. The beginning and the
end of his nature is here. The greatest
epoch in all human history began in a
manger. This great American, the fore-
most world figure of the nineteenth cen-

tury, came out of a frontier clearing and
spent his early manhood in a village of a
few hundred souls.

"God rules, and from the Bethlehems
and the Springfields He sends forth His
own to do His work. In them we catch
a larger gleam of the infinite."

AT LINCOLN'S TOMB.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 1.—Georges Clemenceau bared his aged head at the tomb of Abraham Lincoln yesterday and paid tribute to him as "one of the greatest men that ever lived."

"After the very appropriate and moving words I have heard, I hardly dare say more," he said. "Don't believe I came here to try to consecrate such a memory."

Quoting from Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, he declared that he hoped in the words of Lincoln, rather, to be consecrated, that what remained to him of his life might be devoted to the service of mankind.

"I come in souvenir of the valiant men who fell on the fields of France in the same cause for which he was murdered, that we are going to try to go in the path of freedom he opened," Clemenceau continued. 1522

LLOYD GEORGE IN HOMAGE AT LINCOLN TOMB

Welshman Pays Reverent
Tribute to Memory of Im-
mortal President.

READS ADDRESS AT NIGHT

Ex-Premier Says Emanci-
pator Belongs to Human-
ity of All Ages.

Springfield, Oct. 18.—David Lloyd George electrified his banquet audience here tonight with his prepared address—an eulogy of Abraham Lincoln and a plea for application of the great emancipator's principles in current world affairs—he added a new hope of Anglo-American harmony.

Pointing to the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack together on his platform he said:

"Your great flag and our great flag have been intertwined in the struggle for liberty and have emerged triumphant. I venture to say that is not the last time these two flags will be rallied to the cause of liberty. The time is coming when the principles of Abraham Lincoln will have to be fought for again. These two flags standing together will save the world for liberty, peace and good will."

By RUSSELL BRINEY.

Staff Correspondent of The Courier-Journal.
Springfield, Ill., Oct. 18.—David Lloyd George, a famous statesman, laid a wreath today on the gray granite tomb of Abraham Lincoln, an immortal statesman.

As he stood, his silvery head bowed, beside the sarcophagus, the Welshman whispered to those about him:

"He is the greatest man grown up on the American continent." Then, a reverent pause, "he is growing too. He grows, yes, yes, he grows." "I was just reading the time he had. I read one of the most recent books about two years ago. It was rather an account of the troubles he had in the war with generals and politicians. 'They were worse than mine.'"

Those words represent all of his thoughts Mr. Lloyd George gave voice to at the tomb of Lincoln. He paid his tribute, for the most part, in silence.

Drizzling Rain Falls.

Perhaps he recalled the parallel between Lincoln's career and his own. Each rose from obscurity to guide a nation's destiny. Perhaps he wondered if history will crown his achievements with immortality, too.

A drizzling rain was falling when Mr. Lloyd George went to Oak Ridge Cemetery late this afternoon. A cold mist dulled the autumn brilliance of the trees and the skies were dark gray, clouds hanging low above Lincoln's shaft.

Mr. Lloyd George, his wife and daughter were taken to the cemetery in a limousine followed by a caravan of cars bearing members of Springfield's reception committee.

The visitors first went to the little room in front of the monument which is filled with mementoes of the greatest Kentuckian. They spent twenty minutes or more inspecting relics most closely associated with Lincoln in life. Then before a hushed little crowd that had gathered in the cemetery in spite of the rain, Springfield men took Mr. Lloyd George into the vault where Lincoln's body is. Dame Margaret Lloyd George and Miss Megan followed, with Sir William Sutherland and A. J. Sylvester, the former Premier's secretary.

Placed Wreath on Tomb.

The Welshman placed the wreath on the stone sarcophagus with his own hand. About his tribute were grouped wreaths now faded that have been left in the past by other notable visitors. One had been placed there by Calvin Coolidge, as vice president.

The party went from the cemetery to the Leland Hotel, where Mr. Lloyd George spoke at a dinner tonight. Arriving in Springfield from Chicago at 3 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Lloyd George was met at the station by a crowd of between 3,000 and 5,000 citizens, who cheered him enthusiastically as soon as he appeared in the door of his private car. It was raining, but as frequent as notable visitors are here on account of the location of Lincoln's Tomb, Springfield wasn't too blasé to be excited about the Premier.

The throng broke police lines, crowding about the limousine into which he stepped from the train, and halting for a while, the automobile parade of members of the reception committee attempting to follow the former Premier's car.

The parade went through Springfield's main streets, ablaze though it was still daylight with strings of electric bulbs. The old sandstone Illinois State Capitol, from whose porticos Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas debated was pointed out to Mr. Lloyd George as he passed it. At the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets the cavalcade stopped before the unpretentious white frame house in which Abraham Lincoln lived as a Springfield attorney. Mr. Lloyd George and his party spent a half hour or more inside in highly interested inspection. Mr. Lloyd George examined the furnishing of the house and the many mementoes it contains, with consuming interest.

Mrs. Mary Brown, a grand niece of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and curator, explained everything to the little

Mr. Lloyd George. In addition to betraying his enthusiasm for everything connected with Lincoln's name or life, showed also a careful knowledge of the facts of the martyr President's career. As he went about the house listening to Mrs. Brown's explanation of the objects of interest he repeatedly interrupted her with breathless little exclamations and requests for more detailed information.

Wrote Names in Book.

"Really, really," he exclaimed delightedly when he was shown the horse-hair sofa on which Lincoln is said to have courted his wife. "How awfully interesting," Miss Megan said. At Lincoln's desk, the Lloyd Georges registered in the visitors' book. Their names appear "Margaret Lloyd George, 10 Cheyenne Walk, London."

"D. Lloyd George, ditto, ditto."

"Megan Lloyd George, ditto, ditto."

At Mrs. Brown's request for a personal remembrance, Mr. Lloyd George wrote on a sheet of paper at Lincoln's desk:

"A humble and reverent homage to one of the world's greatest men."

"D. Lloyd George, Oct. 18, 1923."

He wrote the same inscription to be pinned on the wreath which he placed in Lincoln's tomb.

In the dining-room of the house, he was examining the oil lamps which were used in Lincoln's day, when Mrs. Brown remarked that the "parlor" which he had just left was the room in which Lincoln received word of his election as President. Mr. Lloyd George promptly abandoned the oil lamps, and hurried back into the parlor.

"This is the room in which he heard of his election," he explained almost excitedly to other members of the party from England, who had not heard Mrs. Brown's remark.

He stood for a while in the middle of the floor, as if he didn't want to miss a detail of that room.

Mrs. Brown probably never showed a more enthusiastic visitor through the Lincoln home. Mr. Lloyd George saw every inch of it and held in his hand for a time Lincoln's walking stick—or cane.

Led By Boy Scouts' Band.

After more than thirty minutes in the homestead, the party went on to the cemetery. A Boy Scouts' Band, which had led the procession from the station to the house, fell out of line, and the distance to the cemetery was quickly covered by the automobiles.

Mr. Lloyd George was accompanied into the banquet hall at the hotel tonight by Gov. Len Small, who introduced him.

The former premier contrary to his custom and for the first time in this country read his address.

"I have come here today with one purpose and with one purpose only," he said, "to pay my humble and reverent tribute of respect to the memory of one of the great men of the world."

"It is difficult to express the feel-

ings with which I visited the home, and the last resting place of one of the noblest figures in the history of mankind. There have been great men whose lives constitute part of the history of the world—there are a few whose lives have become part of the legend of humanity. These are the greatest and Lincoln's name will remain conspicuous amongst these.

"His fame is wider today than it was at the date of his death, and it is still widening. His influence is deeper and it is still deepening.

Belongs to Human Race.

"Even if this were the occasion, I do not feel competent to pronounce any judgment on the qualities that made him great and the deeds or

...forever more. Least of all would I presume to do so in the city where there are still living men who knew him. All I know about him is that he was one of those rare men whom you do not associate with any particular creed, party or even country—he belongs to the human race in every clime, land and age.

"There are the great men of a party or a creed. There are great men of their time and great men of all time for their own native land, but Lincoln was a man of all times for all parties and for all lands. He was choice and champion of a party, but his lofty soul could see over and beyond party walls, the unlimited terrain beyond.

"His motto was 'Stand with anybody who stands right. Stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong.' No pure partisan would ever ascend to so disintegrating a proposition."

Mr. Lloyd George spoke of having read many Lincoln biographies and of having seen today a photograph of the cabin at Hodgenville, Ky., in which Lincoln was born.

To have gone from that cabin to the White House would seem triumph enough for any man, the speaker recalled, Lincoln was "Worried, harassed, encumbered, lassoed at every turn by the vanities, the jealousies, the factiousness and the wiles of little men."

Wisdom Belongs to Ages.

Declaring Lincoln's wisdom will be the inheritance of the ages, Mr. Lloyd George pleaded for its application in current affairs, and particularly in Europe:

"He has messages of moment for this present hour. The first is: To trust the common people. That trust is weakening in the continent of Europe, and country after country is abandoning its faith in democracy.

It is the time to proclaim Lincoln's indomitable confidence in the ultimate justice and good sense of the common people."

"What is the next message? Clemency in the hour of triumph. The doctrine of the pagan world was woe to the conquered. Lincoln's doctrine was reconcile the vanquished. It is a time for remembering that vengeance is the justice of the savage, and that conciliation is the triumph of civilization over barbarism."

"Lincoln is the finest product in the realm of statesmanship of Christian civilization and the wise counsel he gave to his own people, in the day of their triumph he also gives today to the people of Europe in the hour of their victory over the forces that menace their liberty."

Carries Across Waves.

Then Mr. Lloyd George, laying aside his manuscript added: "What is his next message? Trust the common people. He believed in their sincerity, he believed in their common sense, he believed in their inherent justice, he believed in their ultimate unselfish-

may be selfish. Their final word is always unselfish, that was his doctrine that Abraham Lincoln thought and believed in, and, today, when democracy is in greater perils than it has probably been in your life time, the message of Abraham Lincoln, carries across the waves, and will, I hope, be heard in Europe and will impel the democracies of Europe to fight against the wave of autocracy that is sweeping over our country."

"Russia, an autocracy, Italy for the moment a dictatorship, Spain a dictatorship; Germany, slipping into dictatorship; most of Europe having abandoned confidence in the people. It is the hour of Abraham Lincoln's doctrine to be preached in the countries of Europe. His influence upon our democracy in England is deep, and I believe permanent and if the peril reaches our shores, the words of Abraham Lincoln will be a strength for those who will be battling for the cause of the people."

"There are two flags here, your great flag and our great flag. They are intertwined. They have been ranged side by side in a great struggle in Europe for liberty and they emerged triumphantly. I venture to say it is not the last time these two flags will be rallied to for the cause of freedom. A time will come, a time is coming, when the principles of Abraham Lincoln will have to be fought for again, and these two flags will be the rallying centers in that struggle: Your great flag representing the stars, that illuminate the darkness that falls upon the children of men, that is falling on them now in Europe; the bars that represent the shafts of sunlight that will dispel that darkness; our flag with the cross, that represents the hope of the earth in all its trials. These two flags, standing together rallying around them men taught in the principles of Abraham Lincoln, will yet save the world for peace, for good will and for honest men."

1,000 Hear Address.

About 1,000 persons enthusiastically greeting Mr. Lloyd George, heard his address in the hotel banquet room. The dinner was given under auspices of the Midday Luncheon Club of Springfield. The meeting opened with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King," was sung before Mr. Lloyd George's speech.

Dr. T. J. Knudson, president of the club, presented Louis L. Emmerson, Illinois Secretary of State, who presided. Mayor Samuel A. Bullard gave an address of welcome. Governor Small introduced the speaker. On the dias were a number of leading Illinois citizens and officials. In introducing Mr. Lloyd George, Governor Small pointed out the parallel between Lincoln's life and that of the visitor. Both came from the plain people, he said, and both had guided their countries through great crises.

Denominational Claims

THERE HAS BEEN some discussion, quite good-natured and with little or no undue sectarian eagerness, as to whether Mr. Lloyd George is a Disciple or a Baptist. We do not know that it makes much difference whether he is a member of one body or the other, especially since so few of either denomination can give a reason for being in one rather than the other—unless it be a reason based on family connection or practical convenience—without making a statement about the tenets or practices of the body to which they do not belong which would be repudiated by those who do belong to it. Mr. Lloyd George's own contribution to the question was made in a statement recently to a prominent layman in St. Louis, to whom he said that he was a Disciple until he was about thirty years old and then, going to London where he did not find a church of the Disciples, he joined the Baptists. That ought to satisfy all parties. Manifestly denominational restraints set lightly on Mr. Lloyd George's conscience. He was once driving in Wales with a distinguished friend and the conversation turned to religion. "Do you know," said the premier, "I belong to a branch of the church that holds deep convictions on the question whether baptism is *for* the remission of sins or *on account of* the remission of sins. And I would go to the stake for my conviction in the matter; but for the life of me I cannot now tell which side I am on!" Of more interest, however, in view of the common comment that Mr. Lloyd George exhibits conspicuously American qualities, is his acknowledgement of indebtedness to two great Americans. In this same conversation with the St. Louis layman, Mr. Lloyd George said, "You know I learned all that I know about democracy from Alexander Campbell and Abraham Lincoln."

Coming from Springfield, Ill., where he placed a wreath on Abraham Lincoln's tomb, and made an address, Mr. Lloyd George faced a twelve-hour stay here with public activities limited to an automobile ride through St. Louis, a reception to newspaper men, and an informal luncheon. He will depart tonight for Louisville, Ky., where he will spend the week-end.

The British statesman retired immediately after a dinner in his honor at Springfield last night, sleeping on his private car, which, with the two others carrying members of his party, was parked in the yards there until dawn, when it was hooked on a regular train to St. Louis.

His appreciation of Lincoln as "one of the world's greatest men" was expressed on a card written as he sat in Lincoln's desk in the Lincoln home at Springfield and placed with a wreath on the tomb, and, later at the dinner he declared the clemency shown by the martyred President at the close of the Civil war an example for the World war victors.

"Lincoln's doctrine was 'reconcile the vanquished,'" the British statesman said. "It is the time to proclaim Lincoln's confidence in the ultimate justice and good sense of the common people. . . . The lessons of his statesmanship are as applicable as they were sixty years ago."

LLOYD GEORGE DEMANDS REST

St. Louis Program Curtailed to Permit Recovery From Activities in Canada.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—At his request St. Louis planned to entertain David Lloyd George, touring former Premier of Great Britain, today with a program curtailed sharply from that first projected. The distinguished visitor insisted that he be permitted ample rest from exhaus-

Lloyd George at Tomb Prays for Another Lincoln

Paying Tribute to Martyr as Greatest American, He Longs for One Like Him to Guide Europe To-day

Rain Fails to Halt Plans

War Premier, Recovering From Cold, Stands Journey to Springfield Well

By Frederick B. Edwards

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 18.—Europe's peace pilgrim came to-day in a downpour of rain to pay his tribute to the memory of America's great Emancipator. While leaden skies flooded the streets and made mirror puddles in the depressions on the pavements David Lloyd George stood bareheaded before the tomb of Abraham Lincoln and prayed that the God who brought the United States out of the travail of the Civil War would extend to a disrupted Europe the divine guidance which would bring her the blessings of peace after an even greater disaster.

That some such thought was the burden of Lloyd George's prayer was evident in the public address which he made later in the day at a dinner in his honor at the Leland Hotel. His brilliant eloquence was devoted entirely to a eulogy of Lincoln, his life, his rugged honesty of purpose, his high idealism and his passion for peace. In the entire history of the world, he said earnestly, no man has been found who was the peer of Abraham Lincoln in these qualities. He cried for another Lincoln to bring order out of the chaos which now is Europe's and to create a peace which would be abiding in forgetfulness of ancient hatreds.

Great Man of All Lands

His sole purpose at Springfield, he said, was to pay his humble and reverent tribute to the memory of one of the great men of the world.

"Lincoln's name is conspicuous among the great men whose lives had

become part of the legends of humanity," Mr. Lloyd George declared. "His influence is still deepening. He was a great man of all time for all parties and for all lands. He was the choice and champion of a party, but his lofty soul could see over and beyond party walls the unlimited terrain beyond. His motto was: 'Stand with anybody who stands right. Stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong.' No pure partisan could ever assent to so disintegrating a proposition."

Continuing Mr. Lloyd George referred to Lincoln's experiences during the Civil War.

"Thus," he said, "the tenderest soul who ever ruled a land was driven for five years by an inexorable fate to pierce the gentle hearts of mothers with anguish that death alone could assuage. And in this, the greatest and most poignant task of his life, he was worried, harassed, encumbered, lassoed at every turn by the vanities, the jealousies, the factiousness and the wiles of swarms of little men. He was misrepresented, misunderstood, maligned, derided, thwarted in every good impulse, thought or deed."

Lincoln's Message

"The lessons of his statesmanship are as applicable to-day as they were sixty years ago. Being dead, he yet speaketh. He has messages of moment for this present hour."

"The first is 'to trust the common people.' That trust is weakening in the continent of Europe, and country after country is abandoning its faith in democracy. It is time to proclaim Lincoln's indomitable confidence in the ultimate justice and good sense of the common people."

"His next message is 'Clemency in the hour of triumph.' The doctrine of the pagan world was 'Woe to the conquered.' Lincoln's doctrine was 'Reconcile the vanquished.' It is a time for remembering that vengeance is the justice of the savage and that conciliation is the triumph of civilization over barbarism. Lincoln is the finest product in the realm of statesmanship of the Christian civilization and the wise counsel he gave to his own people in the day of their triumph he also gives to-day to the people of Europe in the hour of their victory over the forces that menace their liberties."

High Point of Journey

The visit to Springfield Lloyd George regards as the high point of his journey in this country. He has looked forward to it since he first arrived, and has spoken of it continually to his intimates since at Manchester, Vt., two weeks ago he hurried from his car to

greet Robert T. Lincoln, the martyred President's only surviving son. All day to-day he secluded himself in his private car preparing the address which he delivered to-night in Abraham Lincoln's home town. Into this effort he put fully as much thought and care as he had given the preparation of his speech to 10,000 people in Chicago last night.

Although those who had gone to the Chicago stock yards expecting to hear those lofty flights of rhetoric for which Lloyd George is famous, confessed themselves disappointed after last night's address, the little Welshman himself appeared well pleased. He was gratified by the hearty welcome which was accorded him, and as jubilant as a schoolboy with a good report card over the fact that he had stuck strictly to the text of his prepared address, the first he has made in many years.

Physical Condition Good

The restraint which many people felt as a hampering influence he has taken as a personal achievement. It was his purpose to state definitely the British attitude toward the reparation question, which he so far has touched only in his talks with newspaper correspondents in his party.

The members of his family and his personal staff were greatly reassured to-day to find he had come through last night's test in excellent physical condition. His cold, Sir William Sutherland said to-day, showed signs of improvement. He was able to go through his Springfield program without a hitch, despite unfavorable weather.

A forest of umbrellas greeted the Lloyd George party at Springfield. Even the day-long rain was unable to dampen the enthusiasm of the citizens, and the welcoming crowd was as vociferous and as numerous as though the weather had been fair. The reception committee, headed by the Mayor, greeted the visitor in his car, and then led the way to a line of automobiles, in which the party was taken to the Lincoln tomb. On the way a stop was made at the Illinois State Capitol, from the flagstaff of which flew the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack side by side.

Visits Lincoln's Home

The pause in front of the State House was but momentary. Then the procession, moving slowly behind its advance guard of Boy Scouts, made its way to the Lincoln Homestead.

At this white painted Colonial cottage, where Lincoln lived for so many years and in the parlor of which he received the notification of his election

to the Presidency, the party was greeted by Miss Mary Edwards Brown, whose aunt was Lincoln's wife and who is now curator of house and treasures which it contains.

The British War Premier evinced the liveliest interest in the house and its contents. He passed from room to room, commenting eagerly on the exhibits and discussing with Miss the significance of each. He signed the visitors' book, as did also Dame Margaret and Miss Megan Lloyd George. He wrote, at Miss Browns request, a message which was pinned to the wreath, which he later laid on the Lincoln tomb. The message read:

"A humble and reverent homage to one of the world's greatest men," and was signed "D. Lloyd George."

Receives Copy of Portrait

Miss Brown presented Mr. Lloyd George with a copy of her favorite portrait of Lincoln, enclosed in an oak frame, the wood for which came from the floor of Lincoln's bedroom. The desk at which the members of the party signed the visitors' book, was, she explained, formerly the property of the Emancipator, and one which he had frequently used.

From the Lincoln home, the party moved to Oakridge Cemetery. Here, in

marks the resting place of Lincoln, the War Premier of Britain stood in the drizzling rain, head uncovered and bowed in prayer.

Professor Robertson, of Monmouth College, and H. W. Fay, the curator of the tomb, exhibited the Lincoln relics there inclosed. Lloyd George's interest in Lincoln's saddle and similar trophies continued unabated. After again signing a visitor's book, he placed a wreath upon the tomb, and paused again for a moment in silent prayer.

"America's Greatest Man"

His conversation during the afternoon was entirely of Lincoln and he noted keenly every local Lincoln landmark pointed out to him by the members of the welcoming committee. At the tomb he said: "He was a great man, indeed. The greatest man who has ever sprung from this American soil. He grows still; his influence remains and increases, although his body has passed on."

"I was reading just the other day," he remarked to Professor Robertson, "one of the very latest books on Lincoln. I was reading of the terrible time he had during the war, all on account of the troubles he suffered at the hands of generals and politicians. Well, I could appreciate that; but he

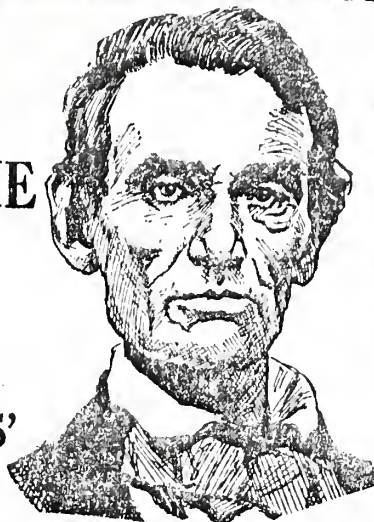
Special Train
to
**LINCOLN'S HOME
AND TOMB**

Springfield, Ill.

Wednesday, Feb. 11th

THE DE MOLAYS'

Lincoln Day Pilgrimage



Special trains leave Kansas City Wednesday, February 11, at 9:30 p. m. Return, arrive in Kansas City 11:30 p. m. Thursday, February 12. Although the whole trip is made in minimum time you are allowed a

WHOLE DAY IN SPRINGFIELD

**Round
Trip
With Berth
and Meals**

\$11

This Rate includes berth and three meals. It is available to all De Molays, their families and friends.

This wonderful trip affords you an ideal opportunity to visit Lincoln's home—the scene of his early struggles which are traditional in the heart of every freedom-loving American. Here you will see personal belongings of the martyred President, his law office and many other things of special interest. You may stand upon the scene of his famous farewell address and hear in imagination his immortal words, which are today carved in the living stone of his monument.

Here you will see Lincoln relics in the new Centennial building—a priceless collection.

On February 12th inspirational services will be held at the tomb. The occasion will be Lincoln's 110th anniversary.

DR. D. J. EVANS of the First Baptist Church will make an address in the historic Sangamon County Court House, where Lincoln delivered his famous "House Divided" speech.

Special Accommodation for Women

Special private accommodations have been arranged for women or girls who may desire to make the trip. Each car is in charge of careful trainmen.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE at De Molay headquarters, 12th Floor Federal Reserve Bank Bldg. Make reservations at once. Send check or money order or call. Make checks payable to Order of De Molay.

CROWDS OF VISITORS AT TOMB OF LINCOLN

Order of De Molay Pilgrims
Alone at Springfield Are
More than 5,000.

[By The Associated Press.]

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12. — Pilgrimages from all parts of the middlewest to-day brought thousands of persons here to celebrate the 116th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln in the city where he passed much of his life and where he is buried.

Among the visitors were more than 5,000 members of the order of De Molay, a fraternity for boys and young men and their friends, and hundreds of Boy Scouts.

Special trains arrived from Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Peoria, Bloomington and other points. Special provision had been made for the entertainment of the visitors. Following breakfast at the Springfield high school building they visited the state house and state centennial building, Lincoln's home and other points of historical interest in this city and vicinity.

Ceremony Is Held at Tomb.

A brief ceremony was held this afternoon at Lincoln's tomb, at which short addresses were given by Gov. Len Small, Charles H. Spillman, Edwardsville, deputy grand councillor for the Order of De Molay in Illinois; the Rev. D. J. Evans and the Rev. Earl A. Blackman of Kansas City.

Louis G. Lower, Kansas City, the first member of the order, placed a wreath upon the tomb to conclude the simple ceremony.

Officers of the De Molay order said that they expect to make the Lincoln pilgrimage an annual affair.

The sanctity in which Lincoln held his home was told by A. L. Bowen, editorial writer of the Illinois State Journal, in an address on Lincoln's home-stead, delivered before the Lincoln Centennial association.

He Never Mortgaged Home.

"However hard pressed Lincoln was for money, his story and a half white frame house with green shutters never was mortgaged by him," asserted Mr. Bowen. "His home was used as a haven from the cares of his life. He was not social in his makeup or his ambitions and it is not of record that he ever took to his home socially any of the great men who came to see him.

"His home was not the scene of any great event of his career; it was a sacred place because it was the scene of the birth of three sons and the death of one of them. Lincoln's love and affection for his home were inseparable from his consciousness that, in all he had done in life, it expressed his greatest and chiefest achievement."

Lincoln lived in Springfield when a

story and a half white frame house with green shutters, was a sign of aristocracy, wealth and social position. His house was located on the outskirts where aristocracy of wealth and social position was wont to build, Mr. Bowen declared. About him lived the prosperous and the leading families of the community. His house and his neighbors were important factors in shaping his destiny.

One of the facts brought in the historical sketch was that there was a mortgage on Lincoln's place when he bought it in 1844 from Dr. Charles Dresser. The mortgage remained on the place for four months and then was released by its possessor, Ebenezer Sawyer of Connecticut.

No mention of this mortgage appears in the contract which Lincoln and Dresser made in January, 1844, for the sale of this property. The warranty deed was given on May 2, 1844, and the mortgage was not satisfied until Aug. 30 following.

LINCOLN HONORED AT CAPITAL.

Three Cabinet Members Speak at Memorial University Luncheon.

[By The Associated Press.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—Three members of the cabinet were among the list of honor guests and speakers at a Lincoln birthday luncheon given here to-day by the trustees of Lincoln's Memorial university. Besides Secretaries Weeks, Works and Wilbur, other invited guests to the gathering of tribute included former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois and Elbert H. Gary.

"It may be," Secretary Work said in his address, "that a providence prompted the founding of Lincoln Memorial university for those of the same ancestry which produced Lincoln and that from among them may later come men who can rule the nation."

Of all the memorials erected to Lincoln by his countrymen, former Governor Lowden told the gathering, the memorial university "seems to be the best and most significant of all," for there are "millions of young men and women of ancestry and history like his own to whom this great institution gives hope."

Judge Gary in an address stressed Lincoln's ingrained honesty as perhaps the dominant quality of his character.

Hughes Speaks in New York.

[By The Associated Press.]

New York, Feb. 12.—An address by Secretary of State Hughes at the Lincoln day dinner of the National Republican club to-day at the Waldorf-Astoria was to be the climax to many services and exercises scheduled to commemorate the birthday of Lincoln.

More than forty civic and patriotic organizations will rally in the morning at the statue of Lincoln in Union square, where exercises will be held.

Detachments of troops from Governor's island and sailors and marines from the Brooklyn navy yard will join with members of the American Legion in military ceremonies in Union square. More than forty organizations will place wreaths at the statue.

URGENT REMOVAL OF 'MUSEUM' IN LINCOLN TOMB

Springfield May Devote Old Capitol to Relics.

(The approach of Lincoln's 117th birthday anniversary—on Friday, Feb. 12—brings to mind the recent agitation over the housing of mementoes in the base of the monument to the Emancipator at Springfield. THE TRIBUNE asked its correspondent at the state capital to report any tangible results of the controversy; and here-with is his review.)

Springfield, Ill.—[Special.] — The tempest in a teapot raised by Attorney Thomas Masters' broadside against Herbert Wells Fay, custodian of the Lincoln tomb, has subsided. The collection of "relics" and photographs remains in the room at the base of the monument's shaft and Custodian Fay continues to recite his stories of the cases.

After all, the public realizes, Custodian Fay is not to be blamed for the collection, which, of course, is out of place in the tomb. Nor can he be censured for satisfying the public's interest in the collection. It understands that his lectures are designed as replies to thousands of questions. It would not be possible to answer individually all of the queries put to Fay by visitors.

That the collection and the lectures give to the shrine a touch of old time museum atmosphere is not the fault of the custodian. If he has his way there will be created, somewhere apart from Lincoln's resting place, appropriate housing for the relics and mementoes which have accumulated at the tomb. Residents of Springfield are considering proposals to convert the old statehouse, now the County court building, into a Lincoln memorial museum.

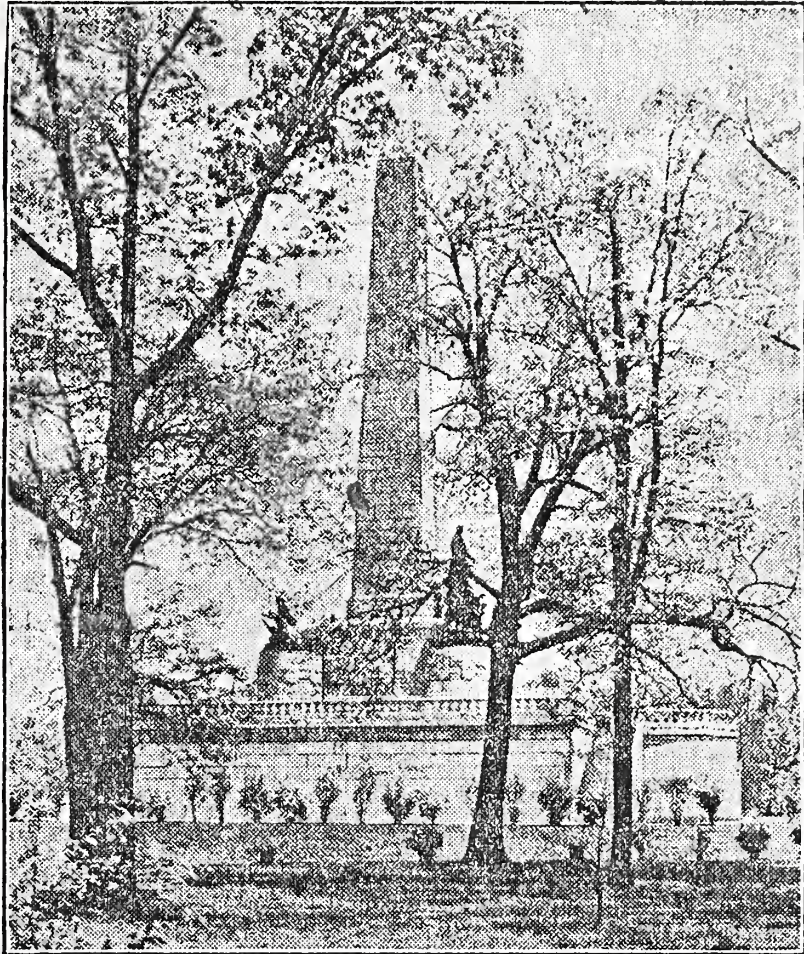
New Quarters Necessary.

It is apparent that new quarters must be found for the collection. It is growing rapidly. Distinguished visitors make historical pilgrimages to the tomb and leave wreaths and other mementoes. Humbler pilgrims, actuated by no less worthy sentiments, bring precious family keepsakes which, in one way or another, are connected with the life of Lincoln.

LINCOLN RELICS REMAIN

Chicago Tribune

2-7-1926



The Lincoln monument in Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, where the mementoes and photographs of the martyred President will be left for the present.

[Herbert Georg Photo.]

Those responsible for the care of the tomb are not minded to say that the wreath left by a king or a prince shall remain at the tomb while some treasured article or letter of Lincoln's is discarded. Even if Fay's collection of photographs which have to do with Lincoln and Lincoln's time were transferred elsewhere, there would remain enough to give the room the appearance of an Old Curiosity Shop.

It is estimated that in ten years the average yearly attendance of visitors to the tomb has been 100,000. It is growing all the while. The automobile and improved highways to Springfield are in a measure responsible. With the coming construction of a boulevard between the state house and the Lincoln monument the number of visitors to the shrine will be greatly increased. At present streets from the

city to Oak Ridge cemetery and the monument are in poor repair.

To Fay must be given much of the credit for exciting interest in the Lincoln shrine. He is a country newspaper man, with a country newspaper man's appreciation of what can be accomplished by advertising. He could not resort to handbill type for publicity, but he knew of a modest, reputable method of attracting visitors through inconspicuous newspaper publicity.

In the early days of his administration only a few visitors came to the monument each day, and the custodian had time to carry out his plan. Each evening he prepared for the morning paper a list of the visitors, together with interesting bits of information he picked up from them.

If there appeared at the tomb some one who had a new Lincoln story or a historical incident to relate, it appeared in the morning paper. If it was worth the wire, the story went to the correspondents and was broadcast by the press associations. If it had only local interest, a clipping went to the paper in the visitor's old home town.

The Uncles Welcomed.

Springfield folks, when they had visitors, came to know that Custodian Fay was interested in the coming of Uncle George, provided Uncle George would tell of the time he went to the White House to see Lincoln, or recount his boyish impressions of the Lincoln funeral. And they saw to it that Custodian Fay met Uncle George, and Mr. Fay saw to it that Uncle George's story got abroad. And when some other family's Uncle Bill came to town with a Lincoln reminiscence, he, too, went out to the monument and met the interested Mr. Fay.

The Uncle Georges and the Uncle

Bills are multiplying. They are coming by the thousands and are bringing their nieces and nephews by other thousands. They are responsible for the lectures and for the accumulating collection of relics.

Springfield's interest in Lincoln has been strengthened recently by beneficiaries of the Jacob Bunn Memorial fund distribution. Some of them are turning over their part of the fund to organizations like the Centennial association, interested in preserving the memory of Lincoln. Paul M. Angle, the secretary of this organization, is gathering matter pertaining to Lincoln. The Lincoln foundation, of which Jacob Thompson is the guiding spirit, has undertaken a comprehensive research work in connection with Lincoln history.

Old Home to Be Protected.

Jacob Bunn fund beneficiaries were impelled to devote their money to Lincoln memorial work largely because of the friendship existing between Lincoln and the Bunn family. Jacob Bunn was one of the financiers who aided Lincoln in the early days of the civil war. His younger brother, John W. Bunn, was active among the young politicians who followed the political fortunes of Lincoln, was one of the founders of the Centennial association, and was a liberal contributor to its annual observance of Lincoln's birthday anniversary.

This year will witness the completion of plans for better protection of the old Lincoln homestead and improvement of its surroundings. Adjoining property has been purchased and will be parked in order to beautify the site and decrease the fire risk. The home is visited by thousands every year. Miss Virginia Brown, granddaughter of Lincoln's law partner, Maj. John Stuart, is custodian of the home.

Nation Honors Abe Lincoln

TOMB VISITED BY HUNDREDS FROM 7 STATES

Texas Pays A Tribute By Closing State- house; Radio Pro- gram Tonight.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—(AP)—Tribute to Abraham Lincoln as a world figure of history and the ideal of millions was paid throughout the nation today on the 117th anniversary of his birth.

Lincoln the emancipator, the President and statesman was honored in commemorative speeches and services. Nor were these confined to the section which gave him, living, its support. Texas, for the first time in history, closed its state house at the request of Gov. Miriam Ferguson, to observe his birthday as a holiday.

It was Lincoln as "Honest Abe"—the man, the citizen and neighbor—that was portrayed in stories of his life and character told and retold with undiminished enthusiasm by those still living who had known him.

Illinois, which gave him to the nation, furnished many of these. That the world at large might hear these reminiscences, station WGN, Chicago, arranged to gather all who had seen him, or had shaken his hand, before the microphone to participate tonight in a Lincoln radio service.

In Springfield, his home since 1837 and whence he left 65 years ago today on his way to his inauguration as President, his old home and his tomb were visited by reverent pilgrimages. One of these was 1,500 members of the De Molay, juvenile Masonic order, from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan and Kentucky.

Lincoln's last act before leaving Springfield was to make financial provision for the care of his aged stepmother, then living in Coles county, Illinois, old newspaper files revealed.

The center of Lincoln interest in Chicago was the Chicago historical society collection including the furnishings of the room, opposite Ford's theater, where he died. A blood-stained bolster from the bed, a picture that hung above it and several chairs were displayed.

The Tribune pridefully printed a facsimile of a letter written by Lincoln in June 1859, renewing his subscription to the paper, then called the Press and Tribune, and thanking it for its support of him.

Lincoln's fondness for children and his magnetic attraction despite his

homely appearance were remembered by Mrs. Prudence Beldler, Pulaski, Ill., 84. She used to sit on his lap when he came to her parents' home during court sessions at Pulaski. He was young then, she recalled, but greatly respected.

The future President met with but a perfunctory reception in New York when he went there to speak in 1859, Joseph B. Oakleaf, Moline, Lincoln authority, told University of Illinois students. The papers said he was a lawyer "with some local reputation in Illinois." The reporter who obtained his speech in advance

(Continued on Page 18.)

threw it away after it was set up in type. After the speech, the men assigned to take Lincoln back to the Astor house, put him on a street car and left him.

The impression of the martyred President as "the awkwardest and homeliest man" which John A. Hood, 83, obtained at Gettysburg on the day of the memorable address, has been retained ever since. Lincoln rode badly and in jogging by the 30,000 soldiers standing at attention, his trouser legs worked up over his high black boots. His stirrup straps were too short and his knees were bent at a sharp angle.

First hand accounts of the tragic attack in Ford's theater were given by Mrs. Kathryn M. Evans, who played the part of a maid in "Our American Cousin" and Sergt. A. W. Boggs, who sat near the President's box.

Mrs. Evans said Booth, the assassin, "was one of the finest gentlemen and certainly one of the handsomest I ever met." He had an obsession that the south had been greatly wronged. She declared that it was Mrs. Lincoln who held the dying President's head and patted his cheek and not Laura Keane, the actress, as some stories say. Blood on Miss Keane's dress came from Booth's dagger and not from Lincoln.

Mrs. Lincoln was not wearing a low necked gown and flowers in her hair as she had been depicted, Mrs. Evans said, but instead wore a "coal scuttle" bonnet of the period.

Sergt. Boggs joined in the pursuit of Booth and was present when the assassin was shot by Sergt. Boston Corbett. Booth expressed regret that he had not completed his entire plan which included shooting Gen. Grant and members of the cabinet, said Boggs.

Tells of Nation's Sorrow.

The sorrow of the nation as the body was brought to a temporary tomb in Springfield was recounted by John S. Albright, 81, Savannah, Ill., a member of the guard of honor over the tomb in 1865. The face of

the President looked as natural as life, he said.

Mrs. Lincoln, as a pale, gray haired figure, dressed in deep mourning, was recalled by Mrs. G. W. Gardner, Chicago, who made a dress for her in 1875. The President's widow then was sojourning at the Bellevue Place sanitarium at Batavia.

About the same time Herman Felznheld, Aurora, sold Mrs. Lincoln a suit of clothes for her coachman.

How the ancestors of Lincoln and Robert M. La Follette, former Wisconsin senator, lived side by side on the same farm in Kentucky was related by Louis A. Warren of Zionsville, Ind., lecturing before the Chicago Historical society. The Lincolns went to Indiana, thence to Illinois and the La Follettes migrated to Indiana.

Paying a debt to Lincoln who was his inspiration as a Russian immigrant, Komalko, journalist and publisher, last night presented the Shambark portrait of Lincoln to the Chicago city club.

Forbidden as a soldier of the czar to read foreign literature, Komalko avidly consumed a smuggled biography of Lincoln and was fired with a desire to emigrate to America.

A statue of Lincoln, seated, by St. Gaudens, which was hidden in a shed in a Chicago park for fourteen years after it was taken from its pedestal, was flitted to a new base and set up in Grant Park, ready for unveiling today. *Chgo. Repub. Sept. 2-12-26*

WORLD'S SHRINE OF COMMON MAN

Japanese Pilgrim Tells of Its Lesson.

The fifth story in Mr. Bennett's pilgrimage to shrines in Chicagoland takes you to Lincoln's tomb and describes the fulfillment of a great preacher's prophecy.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

"This," said elderly, lean visaged Mr. Fay, with a decisiveness that amounted almost to truculence, "this is one of the places in this country where people don't know the color of each other's money!"

Mr. Fay's tone implied that there might—possibly—be two such places, but he did not name the other. Americans, and their visitors from foreign parts, know, however, that he did not mean Mount Vernon on the Potomac.

You see I had made the mistake of proffering money at the tomb of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, partly for the interesting guide book and leaflets which kind Herbert Wells Fay, custodian of the tomb on behalf of the state of Illinois, had given me, and partly because the Mount Vernon rule had blunted my sense of delicacy.

Money Changers Absent.

Any way the tomb of the emancipator, with its stimulating if cluttered collection of relics, is a shrine place where you do not hear the clink of quarters or the tearing of admission coupons.

"Let me pay for this at least," said I when Custodian Fay brought still another pamphlet.

"No pay, no pay, I tell you!" he exclaimed, and seemed provoked.

At the moment of a recent afternoon when I drew near the tomb eleven automobiles were parked around it. Seven of them were from states other than Illinois. Coming up the broad leafy aisles of Oak Ridge cemetery, which lead to the tomb, were little groups of pilgrims on foot, several colored people among them, and I wondered—not so idly—whether this is not the one place in this republic where those people feel thoroughly welcome.

Hundreds Arrive Daily.

More than 400 pilgrims come daily. The tomb is open every day, Sundays included, from 8 in the morning until 6 in the evening—and visitors are not shooed away at 6 precisely.

Last year 126,400 pilgrims wrote their names in the tomb book. This year's registration thus far indicates that the total for 1926 will exceed 150,000. Five years ago the total was below 30,000. The writings of Barton, of Sandburg, of John Drinkwater, of Lord Charnwood, are doing their work. Or perhaps it is something deeper—far deeper—in the soul of the Amer-

ican people than the spell of literature that is making this pilgrimage a kind of national rite. On national holidays the stream is steady—last Fourth of July 1,760 visitors.

Japan's View of Lincoln.

They come from remote parts of the world. Not long since a Japanese gentleman entered the tomb, uncovered his head, and peered interestedly around. (By contrast, I saw Americans enter with smoldering cigars between their fingers, and they kept their hats on.) "Guess you don't hear much about Mr. Lincoln in Japan"—he always says "Mr. Lincoln"—said Mr. Fay to the Japanese gentleman.

"There you are mistaken," the pilgrim replied. "The average school boy in Japan becomes as familiar with the life of Abraham Lincoln as does the average boy of the United States of the same age. We have in our school books narrations giving the early life of Lincoln and his struggle to gain an education, and it closes with the motto—or do you say 'precept'?—'I will study and prepare myself, and then perhaps my opportunity will come.'"

Magic of Simple Name.

Incidents such as that narrative are frequent at the tomb, as when Dr. Fisher, bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States but assigned to Africa, told how he had found on the wall of a mud hut in an African village, 500 miles from the coast by steamer, a picture of Lincoln, and under the picture the words, "Abraham Lincoln, the Man of Liberty of the World"; or as when Roman Catholic Bishop James Griffen of Springfield told how he, taking 142 Springfield Catholics on Holy Year pilgrimage to Rome last autumn, encountered on the Swiss-Italian frontier a customs inspector who exclaimed—he had noted the Springfield badges on the travelers—"You from Springfield! That is Abraham Lincoln's town. As a boy I read his life, and sometimes I reread it now for inspiration. If you are from Abraham Lincoln's town I know you are honest people, so I will not open your trunks."

The travelers made profuse thanks.

"But one thing I do want," the inspector added.

Wants Springfield Badge.

The travelers held their breath, for they had had experience of loving Europeans sufficient to make them skeptical.

"Only one thing," said the man, "one of those Springfield badges for a bookmark for my Lincoln book."

And so, as I viewed some of the thousands of manuscript items and Lincoln portraits and relics in the tomb museum and listened to stories told by and of far-coming pilgrims, I thought how the winged words which Henry Ward Beecher spoke four decades ago have become a verity, and that here, indeed, beneath these trees and this pomp of bronze and granite, is the holy of holies of the shrine city of the western world.

Preacher's Prophetic Words.

The great preacher in his funeral sermon on Lincoln foresaw our time foretold our devotion, when he uttered the East's farewell to the martyr the West had given. How the words sing

"Four years ago, O Illinois! we took from your midst an untried man from among the people. Behold! We return to you a mighty conqueror, not ours any more, but the nation's. Not ours but the world's. Give him place, O ye prairies! In the midst of this great continent his dust shall rest, a sacred treasure to the myriads who shall come as pilgrims to that shrine to kindle anew their zeal and patriotism."

[Tomorrow, Lincoln's Homestead.]

LAKE CO. HAS NICHE IN LINCOLN'S TOMB

Place for Preserving Relics from This County of His Visit Here

Many Lake county citizens have made the pilgrimage to the revered tomb of Abraham Lincoln in Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield. However, few have learned that only since the present custodian, Mr. H. W. Fay, assumed that honored office, has there been set aside in that monument an "Historical Niche" for each of the counties of Illinois with which Abraham Lincoln was in any way associated.

Mr. Fay has been the custodian for six years; and, impelled by his great reverence for the memory of Lincoln and his great love for Lincolniana, he has dedicated a "County Historical box" for each Illinois county which can yield any documentary tradition of Lincoln. The number of these "boxes" increased until Mr. Fay now has or hopes to have a "box" for each of the 102 counties of the state, to serve as a receptacle for general historical documents and data.

Recall Abe's Visit

Most of the citizens of Waukegan know—and every school child should be taught — that Abraham Lincoln visited Waukegan on April 2, 1860, for the purpose of delivering a speech on the slavery issue. A large audience assembled in the old Dickinson hall, in the present 200 block on Washington street. Elisha P. Ferry, Waukegan's first mayor (who later was appointed by President Lincoln as governor of Washington territory subsequently being elected as her first state governor), presided at this meeting and introduced Mr. Lincoln. The late Homer Cooke, then a young lawyer and one who drafted Waukegan's articles of incorporation in 1859, was among those honored with a seat on the platform. A fire which destroyed the Case warehouse and a part of the pier broke up the Lincoln meeting; and Lincoln assuring the few who remained, that he again would come to Waukegan, joined the crowd and went to the fire. That night Lincoln slept in the Ferry home, now No. 308 Julian street, the present residence of L. H. Prentice, on the front of which is a memorial tablet placed by the Lake County Historical society in 1909. So far as known, Lincoln never returned to Waukegan, to deliver his interrupted address.

Campbell Starts Work

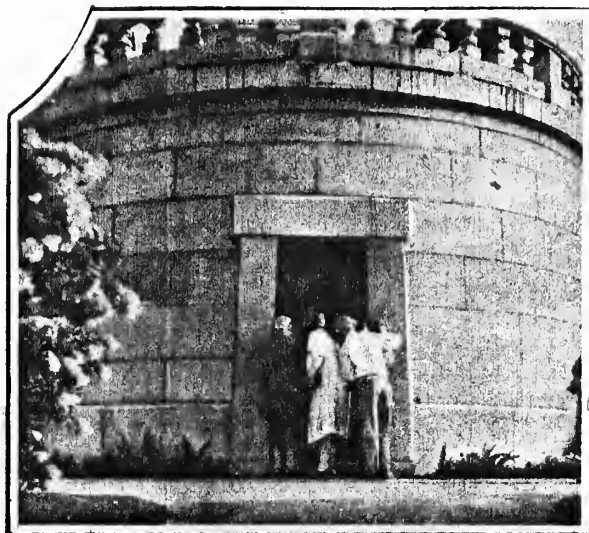
Wilbur A. Campbell of 322 Hickory street, Waukegan, who last year spent nine months in Springfield, became closely associated with Mr. Fay; and

privilege and duty of collecting and adding to the "Lake County Historical box" in the Lincoln tomb all of the historical material which could be gathered.

Mr. Campbell, recognizing Mrs. Roland Dunn of Waukegan as perhaps Lake county's foremost historical collector and most assiduous antiquary, at once secured Mrs. Dunn's ready and willing co-operation. She contributed original documents, photographs and numerous type-written copies of historical documents, together with newspaper clippings of Lincoln's Waukegan visit, photographs and records of Lake county's prominent men and events of Lincoln's day, and also of prior and subsequent times and events.

Among the photographs were a dozen of Lake county's ancient log cabin homes, schools and churches, all of which Mrs. Dunn personally had photographed, for she had commenced the collection of her historical data while most of these log cabins were still standing—few of which remain today.

Recently Mrs. Dunn took a new and very distinct photograph of the Lincoln memorial plate on the Prentice home. One of these she gave to Mr. Campbell to send to Mr. Fay to be added to the Lake county box.



At the lower left
is shown the Lincoln
mausoleum.

Kansas City Star



2/12/28

There was nearly a page of callers yesterday at Lincoln's tomb.

J. D. Henderson of this city brought out J. W. Wilson, attorney, Des Moines; A. C. Cooper, Lemors, Iowa, and W. L. Kasar of Mt. Auburn, and they reveled in historic lore for nearly an hour. Mr. Henderson was shown a picture of his grandfather, Gen. Samuel Whiteside, who was with Lincoln in the Black Hawk war and achieved such fame that Whiteside county was named after him. Mr. Henderson was shown an original letter that Governor Duncan wrote to his grandfather May 17, 1831, and a lot of pictures and documents of the times. General Whiteside died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. A. Henderson at Mt. Auburn, Christian county, and Mrs. Henderson is the mother of J. D. Henderson, the morning guest.

E. J. Traylor of this city, brought out C. B. Davidson, W. W. Garland and V. R. Hayes, engineers of the Wabash railroad, of Moberly, Mo., and they stayed to hear twenty stories of Lincoln.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Seerist of Niantic, brought out Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Brown of Fairfield, Ill., and they spent an hour seeing things of interest. Mr. Brown knew the Borah family at Fairfield and saw Senator Borah, the son, before he made his fame. A sister of the senator still live at Fairfield.

Joseph D. Price of Sparta, Tenn., heard fifteen stories of Lincoln.

H. H. Robertson and O. B. Lipsey of this city brought out I. Macy of Chicago; Mrs. I. W. Williams of Marion, Ky.; and Mrs. Arthur A. Miles, wife of Senator Miles, and a daughter, Florence, of Roseclare, and they heard with interest fifteen stories of the collection.

John G. Prasuhn, the sculptor of Field museum, was an afternoon guest, and old time memories were renewed. He made the life size medallion of Lincoln that attracts a lot of attention at the tomb. This work showed his talent and we built the cement Black Hawk from a 4-foot model designed by Lorado Taft to the 50-foot statue overlooking Reok River at Oregon. This is one of the show places of the middle west. Mr. Taft said that his work on this had given him more fame than his elaborate fountain that took years of study to design. The enlarging of Taft's model at Oregon has made Prasuhn a sculptor of state if not national fame.

Every hour some one or some group pass through Memorial hall, hear the stories and see something that causes them to be very profuse in thanks. It comes so perpetually that it becomes a perpetual story. Often some person or group will, after they get home send back a letter of thanks, occasionally a group will do something out of the ordinary. Yesterday a letter of praise was received from a troop of Boy Scouts from East St. Louis. The Boy Scouts are remarkable for thoughtfulness, and do things that would only be expected of men of great experience. They did not send a letter signed by the president, attested by a secretary, but each signed his own name. Eighteen signatures on a letter makes it suggest the Declaration of Independence or some great state paper. The tribute will be filed for all time at the tomb and when some one of them becomes president or governor, or holds some position of great distinction, the letter will show his boyhood precaution.

DEDICATION RITES HELD IN CITY IN 1874

A "dressed-up" Springfield greeted visitors who came to the city for the dedication of the tomb of Lincoln, October 15, 1874, in which President Ulysses S. Grant, Vice President Henry Wilson, and other notables participated.

Events were well under way October 14, the day preceding the dedication and unveiling, when the eighth annual reunion of the "Army of Tennessee" was held at the opera house, with President Grant attending the night meeting.

Turning to the State Journal accounts of how the city appeared upon arrival of the visitors, one reads:

"As befitting the occasion, the buildings surrounding the public square were most beautifully and elaborately decorated with flags, Chinese lanterns, etc., wreaths of evergreens, while magnificent arches of elabrate proportions span the streets of the public square and at other points along the proposed line of march of the 'Army of Tennessee.'"

Chinese Lanterns.

The Chinese lanterns, it might be pointed out, gave trouble the night of the dedication. There is brief mention that the arch of lanterns in front of the Leland hotel caught fire, and that later, an arch on the west side of the square became ablaze, resulting finally in almost complete burning of one of the main arches.

The Lincoln home was garlanded with evergreens and a portrait of the martyr president was over the main entrance to the home.

President Grant, members of his party, Governor Beveridge and others occupied a box at the opera house the night of October 14 for the "Army of Tennessee" activities.

Springfield experienced one of its largest crowds in history on the following day when the tomb was dedicated. It was estimated an even larger crowd would have attended had not rain fallen early in the day.

Parade Two Miles Long.

The parade from downtown to the cemetery was two miles long, and it was stated took forty-five minutes to pass a given point.

The Journal report states:

"At 10 o'clock a. m., the hour appointed for the forming of the procession, in accordance with the programme, Gov. Beveridge, Grand Marshal, appeared on North Sixth street, accompanied by his aids, Col. E. L. Higgins, Capt. J. N. Reese, Maj. J. N. Reese, Maj. N. J. Pinkham, Capt. A. McLaughlin, Col. John P. Baker, Col. Speed Butler, and Gen. T. S. Mather. Owing to the immense crowd, filling every street, the procession was not ready to take up the line of march until near 12 o'clock. . . ."

Arrival at the cemetery grounds found a surging mass of people awaiting the ceremonies.

Governor Presides.

Governor Palmer presided and Jesse K. Dubois, acting president of the National Lincoln Monument association, gave a lengthy report on activities of that body.

The orator of the day was Governor Richard J. Oglesby who was acclaimed for his address. Upon conclusion of his message, the unveiling was accomplished by Mother Josepha and Sister Rachael, Jacksonville, nuns of the Order of St. Dominic, assisted by members of the clergy.

President Grant then spoke, stating that from the time he first knew Lincoln personally in March 1864 until Lincoln's death, he had never known him to complain.

"It was his nature to find excuses for his adversaries," President Grant said of Lincoln.

Vice President Henry Wilson was the next speaker. He was followed by Usher F. Linder, member of the legislature who differed politically with Lincoln. Mr. Linder's address, according to the report, touched upon the humorous vein, and ended with high tribute to Lincoln. General Sherman and former Vice President Colfax spoke following Mr. Linder.

Throngs inspected the monument during the day.

Activities closed with a reception at the governor's mansion at which Governor Beveridge was host to President Grant, General Sherman, and others.

Lincoln's Tomb Now Mecca Of Many Pilgrims

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 29.²⁹ (INS)

—A finger of stone, set in the green of Oak Ridge Cemetery here and standing white against the blue sky has become the Mecca of thousands of pilgrims annually.

Beneath the stone finger lies the body of Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, and several members of his family. And from all parts of the world come traveler in ever-increasing numbers to pay tribute to his memory.

Wreaths from presidents, ex-presidents, foreign rulers, and the great of the world, adorn his tomb. Many of these noted persons have made a special trip to Springfield to do this honor to Lincoln, the humble son of humble parents.

A comparison of the number of visitors to the tomb in the last 30 years is an interesting commentary on the greatly increased interest in Lincoln, as well as testimonial to Illinois' hard road system and the automobile.

In June, 1901, a total of 1,200 persons visited the tomb. In June 1910, the number was 1,400. Other totals by years follow: June 1917, 2,600; June 1922, 5,000; June 1923, 9,160; June 1924, 11,640; June 1925, 13,420; June 1926, 14,280; June 1927, 13,140; June 1928, 14,330; and June 1929, 11,320.

The slump of June 1929, from the total of the two preceding year's totals is said to be due to an erroneous belief that the tomb is closed for repairs.

A program for remodeling the tomb, moving of the huge collection of Lincolnia to other quarters, and to repairs to the shaft has been approved by Governor Louis L. Emmerson but the work has not been started as yet nor has a definite date been set for inauguration of the program.

When the changes are completed, the structure will be one of simple dignity in keeping with the character of the Great American buried there.

On Pilgrimage to Shrine of the Great Emancipator

By W. J. LEATHERMAN
Of the Hutchinson News-Herald Force

The tall, gaunt man, whose birthplace was in Kentucky, and who was destined to be a leader of men and the mainstay of the nation, leaves his impression of greatness, even today, on those who read of his life, and of his simple mannerisms. And as you stand before his tomb, in silent reverence, the very silence itself seems to speak of that greatness and emphasize the hardships, the trials and moments of sorrow he endured that those with whom he dealt should secure justice and that his country should not be torn asunder.

We started out one autumn day on a journey that was to lead, we were not sure where. But we headed east through the famous Blue Valley of Missouri and over the hills of part of the trail followed by hardy pioneers from the East to build up the West, and crossed the Father of Waters on the Lewis and Clark bridge at the historic town of Alton. We were now in the state that Lincoln adopted and in which he grew to manhood and where he met his first love and had his military career. Many places are marked as having been associated in some way with the Man of Sorrow and these places seem to be hallowed and sacred, kept inviolate to his memory.

Our path lay straight before us and Springfield became our goal. As we journey along we thought of Lincoln and his home, for it was in Springfield that he really had his being and launched upon a political career that was to place him in the president's chair. Our mode of travel was quite in contrast to that of Lincoln in his early law practice, of riding horseback from court to court, whereas we were speeding along, through some of the same towns, in a fast motor car.

This day out and on the road to Springfield was gloomy and rainy. It reminded us of the gloomy days that confronted the great Emancipator from boyhood to struggling manhood and fame; it reminded us of the gloom and sorrow that comes in the life of any man who is handicapped by conditions that stave success and bespeak failure, and who is all but ready to give up when, all at once, the smoldering spark of courage is fanned to flame and he says "By the eternal I will."

Such was Lincoln as we have pictured him. An inspiration to those whose life is darkened by clouds of despair.

Lincoln's Old Home

Nearing Springfield the lowering clouds had begun to relieve themselves of their watery burden. It was rather a bad moment to be sightseeing, and especially view the resting place of one of the nation's great men and an outstanding world figure. A drive around the city and you glimpse the sites and buildings in which Lincoln began the practice of law. You see the old capitol building, now the courthouse of Sangamon county and the place made famous by a speech of Lincoln's in which he said "A nation divided against itself could not endure."

As you drive along the streets of Springfield markers direct the way to Lincoln's home, a sturdy, two-story structure, plain and simple in design and built without any of the frills of later day houses. The home is furnished and kept as it was when Lincoln and his wife left it when he journeyed to Washington to guide the destinies of a strife-torn nation. Evidences of the Lincoln's family life are on every hand and the setting of simplicity is marked and leaves the impress of an orderly, homeloving life. The home is kept in good repair and in charge of a caretaker who sees that everything is kept in place.

In beautiful Oak Ridge is the resting place of many of Illinois' and the nation's famous statesmen. There senators and governors keep the vigil against the call of time. But above them all, on a beautiful spot on the brink of a small valley, stands the monument and tomb of the great Lincoln.

It is awe inspiring. And as you look up into the face of the rugged statue that surmounts the tomb and study its features, you can trace that which made the man great. You can read in that face the struggle of youth and early manhood; you can see in it the birth and the sorrow of the man who could adapt himself to various moods; you can sense the compassion and pity felt for those whose battles of life seemed harder than his. But out of it all comes the picture of a man whose sternness, tempered with kindness, left none afraid to approach him on a mission of mercy. Even the lips betray a smile as he is about to make some strong assertion or issue a command; a mien that is irresistible. And there he stands. The same commanding figure of time, as he was a bulwark of the nation in life.

Tokens of Flatboat Days

Inside the rotunda at the base of the monument the life of Lincoln unfolds in pictures and things of actual use. Tokens of his flatboat days are there, relics of his military career and early business experience and the compass of his civil engineering days. So many things are grouped about they cannot be enumerated. Some old furniture is setting about. It serves as makeshift tables for holding scores of mementos, and proves to be chairs and tables taken from Lincoln's law offices and stored here against destruction.

Histories and pictures greet you on every turn. Pictures from boyhood to presidency and back on the funeral train. Letters to cabinet officers, army officials, generals and all, are there for the reading. These letters tell of the heart rending struggle to keep the lines intact on the battle front; tell of how he had to combat the intriguing force of some almost disloyal and jealous officers as well as the rebellious lines; some are filled with pathos and others are indignant at some breach or disobedience of a request or command, but all couched in tones of deepest respect. Letters to and from friends expressing joy

and appreciation for something well done. Letters and photographs from individuals who had any correspondence with Lincoln are on file, together with his reply. As the elderly custodian was explaining, this feature a lady asked if he could find a letter written by her father to Lincoln. Yes, it was there, together with his picture and Lincoln's reply. A request is made of any one having received a letter from Lincoln, or having one in their possession, or who has written to him, to send it to the monument and tomb custodian to be filed away.

Plot to Steal Body

A plot to steal the body of Lincoln was discovered and one corner of a display case contains the implements used in this attempt. A group of counterfeiters had been arrested and one of their number was convicted and sent to prison. This so enraged the members of the gang who were at liberty that they laid the plot to steal Lincoln's body from the tomb and hold it for a ransom and freedom for their partner. It was arranged how this was to be carried out and was actually attempted. But like all well laid plans of evil intent a leak was sprung somewhere and officers were warned and when the plotters were apprehended at their work a tunnel under the tomb had been started and a lock on the iron gate in front of the tomb had been broken off. Several plots to steal Lincoln's body have been in the making but, it was told us, this was the only one ever attempted to be carried out. But now the body lies secure from plotters, as a new receptacle was made after this attempted stealing was frustrated.

Some doubt has been expressed, at divers times about its being the body of Lincoln that was brought to Springfield for its final rest. These stories are refuted and this doubt dispelled by living witnesses who reside in Springfield. The warden at the monument tells us that "Only last night I talked with this man (speaking his name) who was in the group of men who accompanied Lincoln's remains to Springfield for its last rest," and that he and all the rest of the party were satisfied that Lincoln's body was the one moved. The body was taken up for removal to its monument tomb after thirty-two years, and this group of men, who were the last to view the remains of Lincoln, asserted that, as they gazed on those bronzed, rugged features, anyone who "had ever seen a picture of Lincoln would know it was him lying there before before them." After this identification had been made the body of the Emancipator was placed in its last resting place, safe and secure against time, encased in steel and under twelve feet of concrete. The marble sarcophagus stands directly over the spot where the body is buried, and unless one hears the story of its disposal they are inclined to believe that the marble casket which confronts them contains the body of the great Liberator.

Outside the monument museum we walk arounds its base to the door of the tomb. We stop and pause, in silent reverence, before looking in or passing by for there

is something of sacredness in the surroundings that speaks for solennity. We stand before the entrance of the tomb where millions have stood before and still marvel at the plainness and simplicity carried out in common with the traits of the man who lies inside.

New Picturesque Drive To Tomb Will Be 100 Feet Wide

The city council yesterday authorized dedication of a picturesque road, three-quarters of a mile in length, leading to Lincoln's tomb in Oak Ridge cemetery with the shaft of the monument to be visible to the visitor as he drives along the route.

The new road will begin at the corner of Walnut and Oak Ridge cemetery and proceed 3,860 feet to the cemetery where a new gateway will be erected.

Mayor Kapp was authorized by the council to dedicate, in behalf of the city, the right of way for the cemetery driveway, 100 feet wide. The city engineering department has surveyed and staked the property.

The council also approved a petition of the Schuck & Son Lumber Co. to vacate an alley running east and west between Ninth and Tenth streets and Jefferson and Madison streets which will enable the Nehi Bottling Co. of Springfield to construct a \$15,000 addition to its plant which adjoins the alleyway.

Attorney Coy N. Overaker, representing the lumber firm, said the alley is used only as a driveway by the company since it runs into a "dead end" at the Wabash railroad tracks on Tenth street. Through the council's action the

Nehi company will be able to build the addition, increasing its capacity two-thirds, he asserted. The plant is located directly next to the south line of the alley.

The council voted to annex to the city a tract of 102 lots between Cornell and Lenox avenues and First street and the C. & A. railroad tracks, owned by Charles Wanless and known as the South First Street courts where some building already is in progress.

Wanless said he also owns 400 additional lots on the west side of First street which he will ask to have annexed when they are platted. Under annexation provisions, Wanless agreed to give the city a 100 foot strip of land to use as a roadway as a continuation of the Outer Park drive from the Gus Reif furniture store to Fourth street, twelve blocks in length. Plans are to pave the road, it was said.

Referred to the city zoning board of appeals were two petitions to erect commercial buildings. One petition is by Caroline Flesch to operate a gasoline filling station at 1824 West Grand avenue south. The other, by the Sangamon Building & Loan association, is for construction of a warehouse in the rear of 1722-1724 East Washington street.

" Now He Belongs to the Ages."

As we tread softly through the winding lanes of Oak Ridge Cemetery, where the giant oaks and elms throw their long flickering shadows over the graves of the dead; pausing here and there, to read the inscriptions on the grave stones, or to watch the golden butterflies, flit from flower to flower; or to see the beautiful vines twined around the urns, we have the feeling of treading on sacred ground. Our hearts are troubled. We seem trembling and afraid. And we dare not raise our voice above a whisper lest we disturb the eternal sleep.

At last we find ourselves at the foot of the steps-leading up to the Nation's Shrine-gazing at that sublime shaft, which stands in beautiful loneliness, on the brow of the hill. Knowing that reverend pile contains the mortal remains of the Great Emancipator, we can only wish the words written for Peter Grimm were true, "We never really die; we could not if we would. The gardens-they die; but they come back all the better for it. It is a nap from which we awaken, rested and refreshed." Yet, we can not help but think maybe it is for the best not to be able to awake, as the gardens and flowers. When we compare the magnificence of the Great Emancipator's tomb, with the small, one room log hut, where he was born, among the hills of Old Kentucky, we doubt if the Humble Lincoln would approve of such grandeur, as a final resting place. Yet, from the hearts of all Illinois, comes the cry, "We will shew forth our praise to generations unborn."

As we silently climb the winding stair, we can see that the tomb has been changed, and realize that every line is noble, sweeping, and regal. While we were gazing with awe upon that mansion of death, it seemed as though the noon sun shone with unearthly radiance, and glowed, and lighted the top of the tall shaft with a halo of brilliance. Slowly we continue toward our goal. At the end of the long climb we found we were face to face with a great bronze head of Lincoln, by Borglum, placed on a granite pedestal. We paused a moment, while we silently uttered a prayer. Then we crossed the marble terrace and entered the tomb.

Here we found the greatest change had been wrought. A rotunda has been built with galleries connecting the sarcophagus chamber. One of the main features of the galleries are statuettes of bronze, picturing Lincoln, from log cabin to White House, all the handiwork of internationally famous sculptors.

We find ourselves gazing upon an exact copy of Lincoln sitting, thinking. We can almost picture him writing his immortal masterpiece, "The Gettysburg Address," a copy of the famous standing Lincoln in Chicago; also a copy of Lincoln the Orator, when he was debating with Douglas on the cruelty of slavery; a copy of Lincoln the Ranger, and one as Lincoln the Circuit Rider, sitting astride his horse; which sets one to wondering, if this was the horse the officer took, for a debt he owed, leaving him to walk, alone, the long return journey; and the seated Lincoln, the original of which is at Hodgenville, Kentucky, Lincoln's birthplace.

A background for these statuettes, are warm colored panels of marble, as the entire tomb is marble lined. The color scheme of the rotunda is a combination of brown and buff. There are fluted pilasters of marble, and between these are panels of a golden veined marble, outlined by ornamental impostes, and pilasters. Topping each one of these is an ornamental cornice, behind which is concealed the lighting system; as the rays are reflected by a silver leafed ceiling. The marble work in the galleries, harmonizes, in color and effect with the work in the rotunda.

The most magnificent effect is obtained, however, in the sarcophagus chamber. Here the pilasters and frieze are of Italian black marble, as dark as midnight, with walls of golden vein marble. On the upper portion of each jet black pilaster rests a bronze wreath. The ceiling is covered with gold leaf, and like the rotunda is lighted indirectly.

Over the spot where Lincoln's body lies beneath the tomb, in a large square block of concrete and steel is the new sarcophagus of solid marble of a soft red hue. On it is the simple inscription, "Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1865." Directly above what formerly was the north door, but now has been transformed into a window covered with a lacey iron grill; there is carved in the marble this famous inscription: "Now he belongs to the ages." In crypts sealed with marble, rest the bodies of Mrs. Lincoln and their three sons.

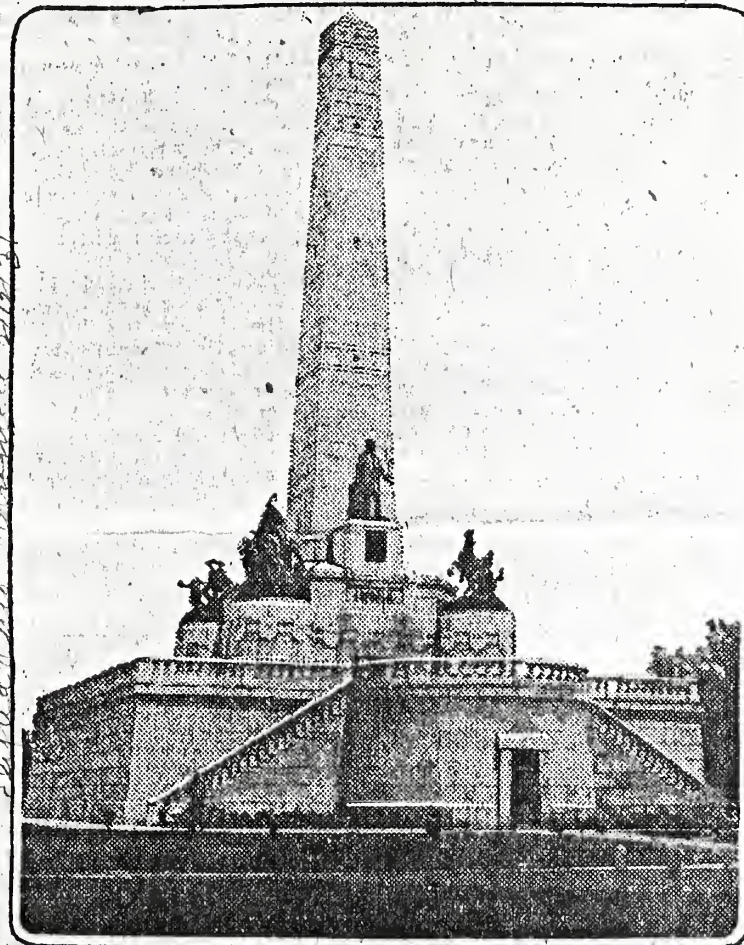
Arranged around the semi-circular wall of the sarcophagus chamber, and bordering the sarcophagus is an array of nine flags. In the place of honor at the right stands the Stars and Stripes. Then the official standard of the seven states in which the Lincoln family lived from the time of their arrival in America until the Emancipator's untimely death. And the flag of the President of the United States.

With bowed head, with reverence and awe we left the tomb. And shuddered when we found Irving's Westminster Abbey, creeping to our lips: "The time must come when its gilded vaults, which now spring so loftily, shall lie in rubbish beneath the feet; when instead of the sound of melody and praise, the wind shall whistle through the broken arches, and the owl hoot from the shattered tower-when the garish sunbeam shall break into these gloomy mansions of death, and the ivy twine round the fallen column, and the foxglove hang its blossoms about the nameless urn, as if in mockery of the dead. Thus man passes away; his name perishes from record and recollection; his history is as a tale that is told, and his very monument becomes a ruin."

Flora Cook
(Flora Cook VanWinkle)

405 N Hamilton
Lincoln, Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln's Tomb



Lincoln's remains lie within this tomb, in Springfield, Ill.
Every year thousands of persons visit it.

Elyria Chronicle Feb. 12 '31

Actual Site Of Lincoln's Grave Not Known, Aged Man Says

By JUSTIN H. FORREST
International News Service
Special Correspondent

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12—(INS)—
Springfield, home town of Abraham Lincoln in his matured years, from which he went, first to congress and then to the white house, today staged elaborate memorial services in honor of the 122nd anniversary of his birth. Participants in the ceremonies in the state arsenal, which inaugurated the

celebrations, included Gov. L. L. Emerson, Gov. M. Brucker, of Michigan, the ambassador from Japan, Katsuji Debuchi, Gov. William H. Murray, of Oklahoma, known in his home state as "Alfalfa Bill," and other notables.

Japanese Notable Speaks

His Excellency, the ambassador from Japan, took for his text "Lincolnism in International Affairs," and drew his lesson from Lincoln's "With Charity Towards All" attitude as president.

This afternoon, the chief celebration was in the Sangamon county court house, formerly the state capitol, in which Lincoln served as a member of the state assembly.

Judge Henry Horner, of the probate court, in Chicago, an indefatigable student of Lincolnian was the principal speaker. Another was Carl Sandburg, the poet, and author of the "Lincoln, the Prairie Years." Tonight, Sandburg will be the chief speaker at the annual banquet of the Lincoln Memorial association.

Disagrees With Masters

With Herbert Fahy, custodian of the Lincoln tomb, visited by most of the notables of the world, they discussed and criticized the newest Lincoln book of Edgar Lee Masters, in which he pictures Lincoln as only a shrewd politician, unscrupulous and unscrupulous. Most of them disagreed heartily with Masters, and pointed out that it was Masters who wrote the epitaph on the tombstone of Ann Rutledge, buried in the cemetery high above Petersburg. In it is the gist of the story that she was Lincoln's sweetheart whose death drove him to a distraction for a time.

But there are many who will tell you that William Herndon, one-time law partner of Lincoln, who started that story after Lincoln's assassination to annoy Mary Todd Lincoln, who omitted no opportunity to snub Herndon, whom she did not like, and who reciprocated her antagonism.

Others will tell you that the monument that is being rebuilt, does not actually mark the site of the burial place of Lincoln.

Senator Earl Scarey quotes one man named Leon F. Hopkins who was employed by the Lincoln Guard, a volunteer association established after the effort, in the seventies, of counterfeiters to steal the body of Lincoln and hold it until one of their number had been pardoned from the penitentiary to guard the tomb from vandals.

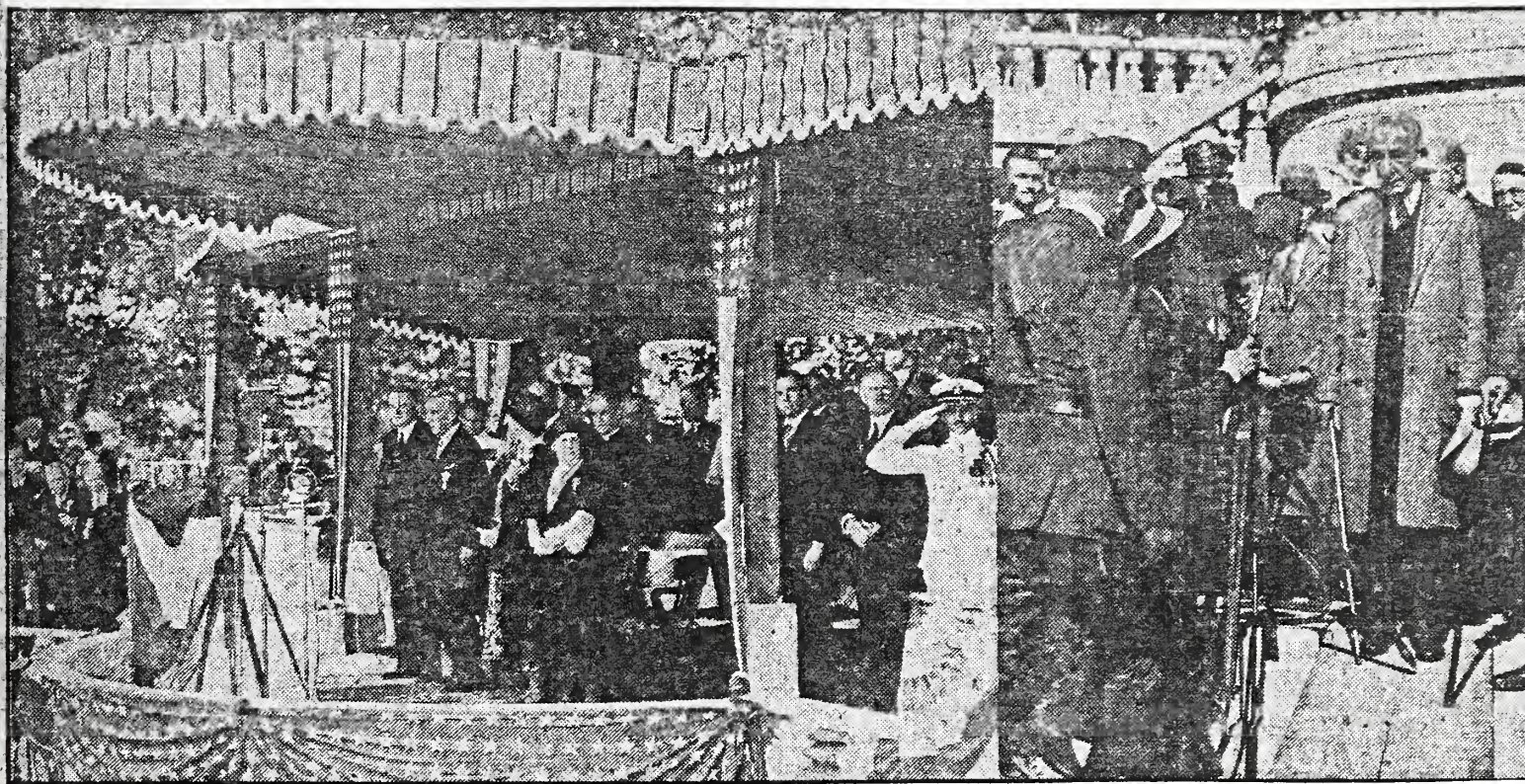
Hopkins, who now is past 80 years old, was employed to inspect the casket after one of the numerous reports that other efforts had been made to desecrate the tomb. He was a tinner and metal worker, and still lives in Springfield. His story is this:

"The guard feared they had been deceived, and I was employed, through them, by the state, to inspect and re-seal the casket. I was the last man to look upon the face of Lincoln. For after the inspection, I alone re-sealed the metal casket. Later, with Mrs. Lincoln, the bodies were placed in still other boxes, and buried in solid cement under a site which is rods away from the tomb. The story that Lincoln is buried under 12 feet of concrete under the sarcophagus, I am quite sure, is inaccurate, and I doubt if anybody now could locate the actual burial place.

"It was done to make sure that vandals never could desecrate the burial place, and so far as I know, there never was a written memorandum left to indicate where the spot is. I think I know, but there is no reason why I should reveal it."

THE OHIO TRIBUNE
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1931.

Two Last Presidents Greeted Here By Big



Herbert Hoover is shown above at Lincoln's monument on June 17, 1931, upon the occasion of his visit to Springfield to rededicate the Lincoln monument. With him was Governor and Mrs. Louis L. Emmerson, and a group of state officials.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is shown above on the occasion of his visit to the Lincoln monument on Oct. 31, 1932, while he was campaigning for the presidency. He addressed a monster crowd at the old state capital.

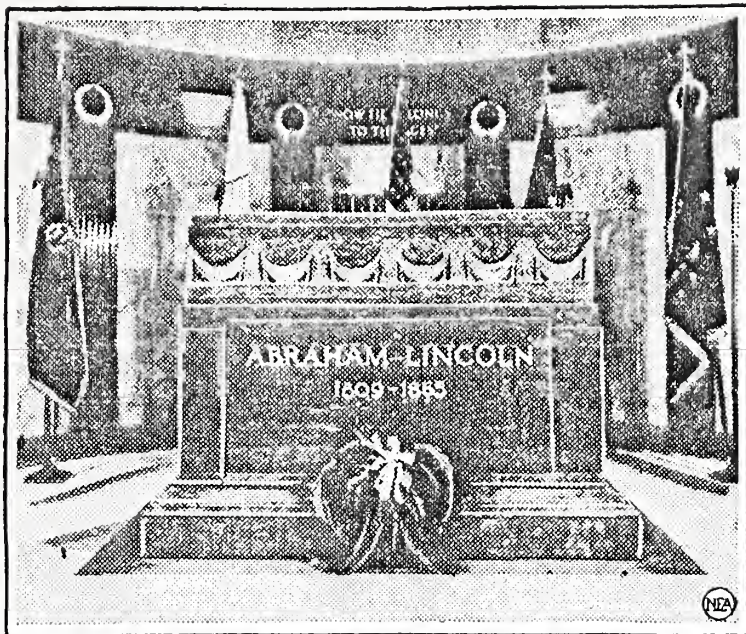
OUTLINE OF LINCOLN'S LIFE

Written by H. A. Converse, Springfield Attorney and Historian.

Reproduced in Bronze at the New Tomb.

Copied from the tablet by Herbert Wells Fay, Custodian Lincoln Tomb.
Here first published.

In this tomb are the remains of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States. Born February 12, 1809, in a log cabin at Hodgenville, Kentucky, a slave state, second child of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, died at Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865. Taken by his parents, in 1816, to Spencer County, Indiana, where he spent his youth. Two years later left motherless, but upon the re-marriage of his father became strongly attached to his step-mother, Sarah Bush, who exerted great influence on his character. At the age of twenty-one came with his family overland to Macon County, Illinois, where they settled on a farm. In 1831 moved to New Salem, where he lived six years. Moved to Springfield and practiced law until 1860, when he was elected to the Presidency of the United States. On November 4, 1842, married Mary Todd to which union were born four children, Robert Todd, Edward Baker, William Wallace and Thomas. Served as a captain in the Black Hawk war, four terms in the Illinois State Legislature, one term in Congress. Was twice defeated for the United States Senate; was twice elected President of the United States. With only a meager schooling he became a master of the English language. A lawyer of the highest standing and ability. A nationally known orator and debater, and one of the world's greatest statesmen. He guided our nation through the Civil War and preserved our union for posterity.



286. State Journal - Feb. 12, 1932
LINCOLN TOMB INTERIOR—This picture shows the new interior of the Lincoln Memorial which was rebuilt and rededicated by President Hoover on June 17, 1931, the original dedication having been made by President Grant. The sarcophagus of the great emancipator is of red Arkansas marble and is striking for its simple and dignified beauty.

Simple Beauty Marks Rebuilt Tomb of Lincoln

Shrine at Springfield Now More Worthy of the Great President.

PRESIDENT HOOVER dedicated a transformed Abraham Lincoln tomb at Springfield, Ill., June 17, last year.

When the monument over the spot where the body of the Civil war President rests was given to the world again pilgrims to the grave found that it is a place of simple grandeur befitting a national shrine.

For months it was closed to the public while skilled artists plied their arts to repair and rebuild it and gave it beauty, simplicity and dignity.

The reconstruction was made possible by the passage of a \$175,000 appropriation by the general assembly in 1920.

Much the Same Outside.

Outwardly the monument appears the same, except that it has an air of newness, of freshness. In a terrace created at the south or entrance side of the monument there is a bronze head of Lincoln by Gutzon Borglum on a pedestal of granite.

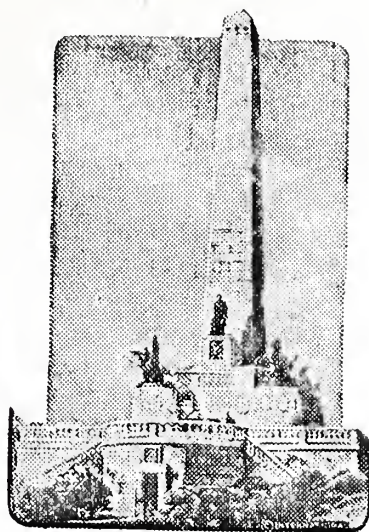
The great transformation is in the interior of the monument. Under personal supervision of C. Herrick Hammond, state architect and former president of the American Institute of Architects, the previously unused and unfinished area at the base of the

monument was opened and architectural skill and art combined to fabricate a rotunda connecting galleries and sarcophagus chamber.

One of the main features of the galleries joining the rotunda and the sarcophagus chamber are nine Lincoln statuettes of bronze depicting Lincoln at various stages of his career. These are the handiwork of internationally famous sculptors.

At each of the four corners of the central unit of the monument there is one of these statuettes, about three feet in height, resting on a pedestal in a niche. Diagonally across from each of these is a statuette in a similar niche.

LINCOLN'S TOMB



All the solemnity and decorum befitting the last resting place of America's beloved President has been exemplified in the re-designing program.

These bronze statuettes were obtained by the state through the efforts of Mr. Hammond and H. H. Cleveland, director of the state department of public works and buildings.

The sculptors, Daniel C. French, Fred Torrey and Leonard Crunelle, are each represented by two models, while Lorado Taft, Adolph Weinman and the late Augustus St. Gaudens each have one.

As a background for these statuettes there are rich, warm-colored panels of marble.

Supreme Effect in Chamber.

Beautiful as are the rotunda and the galleries, the supreme effect is attained in the sarcophagus chamber. There the pilasters and frieze are of french black marble, as dark as midnight, with walls of St. Genevieve golden vein marble. On the upper portion of each jet-black pilaster there is a bronze wreath.

The ceiling of the chamber is covered with gold leaf, and the room, like the rotunda, is lighted indirectly by lights hidden by an ornamental cornice.

There over the spot where Lincoln's body lies beneath many feet of concrete has been placed a new sarcophagus of solid marble of warm red hue. On it is the simple inscription:

"Abraham Lincoln,
1809—1865."

Directly above what formerly was the north door, but now transformed into a window covered with a wrought-iron grill, there is cut in the marble this famous tribute to the emancipator:

"Now He Belongs to the Ages."

Across from the sarcophagus in a crypt sealed with slabs of marble rest the bodies of Mrs. Lincoln and three of their sons, Edward Baker, William Wallace and Thomas.

Flags Form Honor Guard.

Arranged along the semicircular wall of the sarcophagus chamber, flanking the sarcophagus, there is an array of nine flags.

In the place of honor, at the right of the sarcophagus, stands the Stars and Stripes. The official standard of the seven states in which the Lincoln family lived from the time of their arrival in America until the end of the emancipator's career—Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois—occupy the next seven positions.

President Hoover personally installed the flag of the President of the United States.

Looking at Lincoln

February 12 means Lincoln. On that day we of this nation and many in other nations honor the name which connotes struggle, achievement, patience under an avalanche of rebuffs and the saving grace of humor brightening a persistent upward fight for a great ideal. All these things shout "Lincoln" when February 12 comes around.

His Great Task

Lincoln rose out of the soil and stain of life in a Middle West community to attain the greatest heights. He held the nation together until it was finally joined in such a way that it will not separate again.—Exchange.

WHEN the victory shall be complete—when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth—how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both these revolutions that shall have ended in that victory.—Abraham Lincoln.

LINCOLN CRYPTS

Location Of Temporary Resting Places of Lincoln Bodies Revealed To Public For First Time.

BY EARL B. SEARCY.



EARL B. SEARCY

This is a story that a considerate press, nobly actuated, has kept from the public until now. And rightly. As current news of the hour, it might have innocently invited tragedy. As a feature, now that crypts are sealed and trowels have been laid away, it can and will serve as a fascinating bit of information to an American public that idolizes the memory of Abraham Lincoln and all that his name implies.

I refer to the incidents that attended safe-keeping of the bodies of Lincoln's family while the tomb at Oak Ridge cemetery was under reconstruction.

Two phases of the drama have been revealed. First, there was the disinterment and removal from Springfield to Arlington National cemetery, near Washington, D. C., of the remains of Abraham Lincoln II—son of the Robert T. Lincolns and grandson of the martyred president. The other episode was the disinterment and eaching of the bodies of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and her three sons while masons and structural experts rebuilt the tomb and monument from the ground up, including the vaults which had held those precious mortal remains for so many years.

Mrs. Lincoln's Request.

Mrs. Robert Lincoln, now a widow, had heard of the legislature's appropriation at the 1929 session, and knew that the reconstruction would necessarily entail removal, even though temporary, of her son. With every natural and mortal right, she wrote Director Harry H. Cleveland of public works and buildings—whose architectural division under C. Herriek Hammond would have immediate charge of the work—requesting that her mother's wish be granted. She wanted her son to be buried in Arlington, where the son's father, the late Robert T. Lincoln, would lie.

Director Cleveland wrote Mrs. Lincoln at her Manchester, Vt., home, on Sept. 12, 1929, granting the wish and extending Illinois' official co-operation.

Soon afterward, Max W. Babb, vice president of the Allis-Chalmers company of Milwaukee, a personal friend of the Robert Lincolns, came to Springfield to open negotiations for the removal. After presenting himself to the state authorities, he called on former State Senator Logan Hay, president of the Lincoln Centennial association, who appropriately and graciously agreed to aid Mrs. Lincoln in the delicate errand so vital to her. Again appropriately, Mr. Hay took into his confidence Tom and Will Smith of Thomas C. Smith Sons, whose distinguished father, in 1865, had helped lay Abraham Lincoln at rest.

Views Counterpart Of Coffin.

The other day, I visited the casket room of the Smith funeral chapel and, under Tom's direction, viewed a

Hay and Mr. Babb selected for Abraham Lincoln II when they found all but the interior metal container of the lad's shroud ruined by the ravages of time, in the vault at Oak Ridge. The massive yet dignified and not too ornate bronze casket reposed on a pair of ancient standards which supported the coffin of the martyred president when it lay in state in 1865 in Springfield.

I pondered the curious yet romantic association of the Smith boys and their family with Lincoln. Their father had helped in the burial of the president. When the tomb was remodeled a generation ago, and Lincoln's body was placed securely and permanently away within walls of concrete after Louis P. Hopkins, of W street, then in tinner's trade, had gazed last upon Lincoln's features as he sealed the glass, the Smith boys' father, the late Thomas C., had again officiated. Last year, and this, Tom and Will Smith took their father's place.

Vault Is Opened.

It was toward dusk on the evening of May 22, 1930, that Mr. Hay, the Smith brothers, Custodian Herbert Wells Fay of the tomb and the handful of necessary helpers, entered the north chamber of the old monument and began to open the first vault, that of the grandson. They had waited, of course, until after public visiting hours. Will Smith was immediately in charge of the disinterment.

Reverently, yet as swiftly as the nature of the task would permit, they broke away the seals and opened the crypt. As they laid hands on the old casket, the wood part fell away. This had been anticipated. The new casket which Messrs. Hay and Babb had selected had been set inside the little chamber. With as much dispatch as possible, the metal part of the grandson's coffin was extracted and cleaned, then set inside the new casket. The metal portion had held firm, and no effort was made to open it.

With the cargo so dear to that mother's heart down cast, the little cortege left the tomb, and quietly and without display, traveled to the Smith funeral establishment on Edwards street, east of Sixth, where the body was secretly hid away, under ample guard, until the night of May 25, when, with the Smith brothers accompanying, it was shipped to Chicago where Washington friends of the Lincoln family claimed it and escorted it on to Arlington. The remains arrived in Washington on the 27th, and not until after the burial in Arlington were press notices permitted.

Reasons For Secrecy.

Reasons for this were obvious, Robert T. and Mrs. Lincoln remembered with bitterness the wretched and all but successful attempt of ghouls to steal the president's body from out the old sarcophagus in 1874. They doubtless envisioned like depredations upon their own son. Newspapers, as I said at the beginning, were considerate. They wanted to help the family execute perfectly this sacred transaction. Wealthy and illustrious of name, the Robert Lincolns would have been choice prey for vandals, had impetuous publicity revealed the

the papers and the press services were merciful. They often are.

Comes now the second episode. With Abraham Lincoln II safely at his own father's shrine in Arlington, Senator Hay, Tom and Will of the Smith firm, Custodian Fay, Dr. C. M. Service of the public works and building department, Raymond Birnbaum, superintendent of Oak Ridge, and the few necessary helpers made another night pilgrimage to the now partly dismantled tomb.

First they had gone to get the seventeen year old grandson. Now, they had a bigger task. The remains of Mary Todd Lincoln, wife and later widow of the president, and the bodies of her three boys, Eddie, who died in 1850 at the age of four; Willie, who died at the White House in 1862 at the age of eight, and Tad, who died in 1871 at the age of eighteen, must be taken safely and surely, secure from evil or idly curious eyes, to their rendezvous of temporary abode while their permanent resting place was being made over. As on the first visit, the second was at dusk of an evening late in May, 1930.

Placed In Mausoleum.

Reverently again, yet swiftly as they could, the men assigned by fate to this historic errand broke open and emptied, one by one, the old crypts. The caskets, this time, were in good repair. Speedily, while the other gates were guarded, the four of them, mother and her three sons, were transported to Oak Ridge abbey, imposing mausoleum that arrests the attention of the 150,000 pilgrims who annually enter Oak Ridge cemetery.

Four widely separated crypts, marked so secretly that none but the official party could identify them, were opened. One by one the caskets were placed within, and the slabs sealed. It was noted that all of the coffins, save that which contained Mrs. Lincoln, were of the old "shoulder flare" or taper type. Their sacred errand run, the little party dispersed. Their work, so far as 1930 was concerned was done. All were sworn to the utmost secrecy, for reasons that the public will readily understand.

By May of this year, the beautiful edifice that tomb visitors now see was near completion. The new crypts were ready. So, a third time, in the twilight glow of a May evening, the little party gathered again. It was much like the other visits, except that the wife and sons of the immortal first American were going back to be with the husband and father.

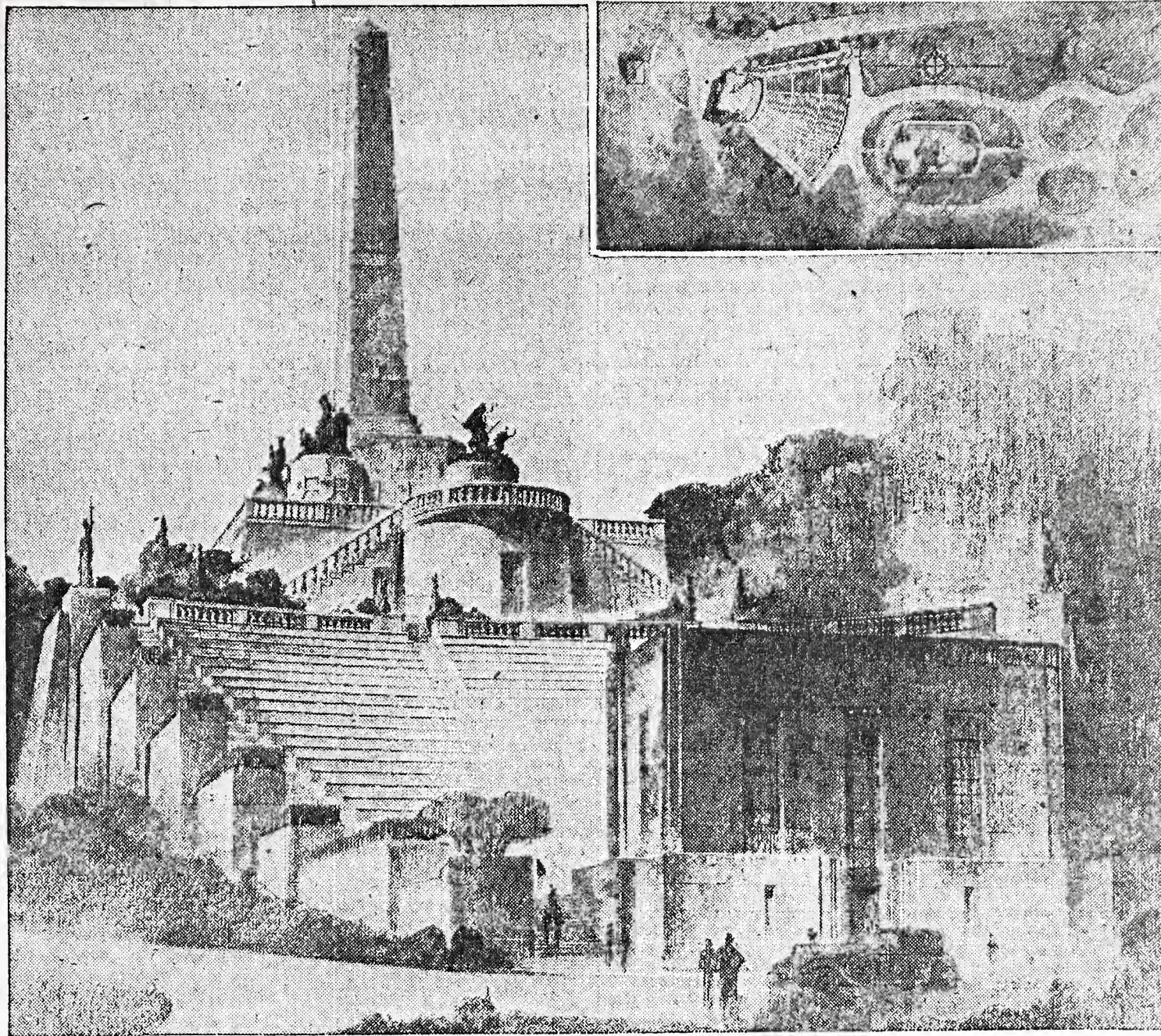
Abraham Lincoln's form lies deep in impenetrable rock, but the bronzed marble pile above him stands guard a few feet away from the four crypts that face the immortal burial chamber on the north. Visitors, passing through, note the proximity and reflect upon the silent yet faithful picture it portrays of the Lincoln family life. Too, the death dates of Eddie and Willie Lincoln, whom the president and Mrs. Lincoln worshiped, bespeak the tragedies that added so wretchedly to the already burdened heart of a president who had to do with war and bitter national crises. You who have ever lost a son or a daughter will understand.

Hoover At Dedication.

month after this drama had passed into history, and dedicated the rebuilt tomb. Before he looked into the sea of faces that thronged Oak Ridge, he went to the spot I have just told you of.

State, city and civic agencies co-operated in this enactment. Under Illinois law, human bodies, once interred, are "contagion," and that is why the offices of Dr. H. H. Tuttle, then city health director, were pressed into action. Much of what would seem to the layman like red tape had to be attended to. Messrs. Hay, Will and Tom Smith were granted special powers of attorney. But to all concerned, it was a privilege that comes but rarely.

When Mr. Babb, who came here last year representing Mrs. Robert Lincoln, returned to the east with her son, and after the Arlington burial was over, Mrs. Lincoln asked him to write to the principals here of her very deep appreciation. There was not a detail, she said, that was not attended to wholly to her liking. She feels contented, now that her own immediate family will rest together. And, after all, was it more to ask of a community than every one of us, sooner or later, will demand?



The proposed national memorial to the Grand Army of the Republic, suggested as an addition to the remodeled Lincoln tomb in Springfield. The national encampment of the G. A. R. will be asked this week to approve the general

plan as drawn by C. Herrick Hammond, state supervising architect. A group of Springfield men is sponsoring the project, which will cost between \$250,000 and \$300,000.

Ask G.A.R. to Approve Plan for Memorial

\$300,000 Project Sponsored by Group of Springfield Citizens.

Outdoor Theater

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic attending the 66th annual encampment, in Springfield

the plan for a \$300,000 national memorial to be constructed at the site of the Lincoln tomb.

The project is sponsored by a group of Springfield citizens, who have had C. Herrick Hammond, state architect, prepare a tentative plan which will be submitted to the G. A. R. A national memorial association is planned as an outgrowth of the project.

Outdoor Amphitheater

The memorial, it is suggested, would be in the form of an outdoor amphitheater and theater, with a Lincoln memorial museum in conjunction. The amphitheater would seat 3,000 and would be constructed on the hill sloping from the north side of the present tomb.

At the foot of the terraced seats would be erected a stage with orchestra pit and sounding board. Beneath the stage would be a museum

for the display of Grand Army and Lincoln relics.

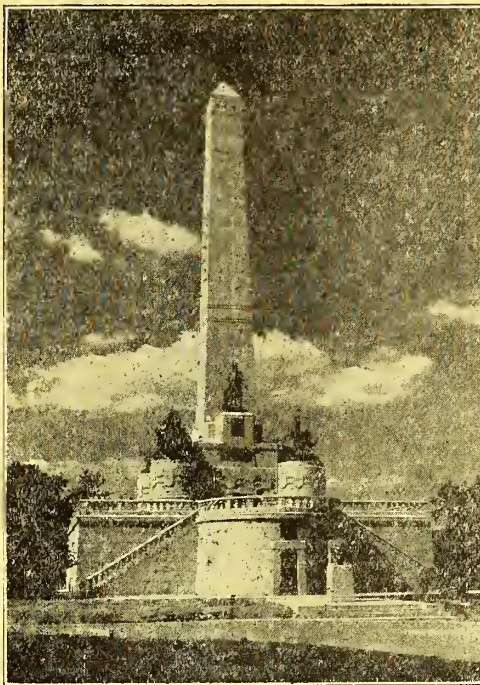
Granite buttresses would flank the terraced seats, with hollowed centers for the planting of flowers and shrubs.

Springfield's Honor.

Springfield maintains that, although the first G. A. R. charter went to Decatur, Springfield was the city in which all of the negotiations were carried out, and, since Lincoln's body is buried there, that city is the logical site for the memorial.

A series of meetings was held last week at which representative Springfield citizens approved the proposal and agreed to push it.

RECORDED & INDEXED 9-17-32



LINCOLN TOMB, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

First construction dedicated 1874.

Second construction finished 1901.

Third construction dedicated 1931.

All on the same site.

Compiled by HERBERT WELLS FAY, Custodian of Lincoln's Tomb

After the death of Abraham Lincoln, a campaign was put on covering every state and territory of the union, the state of Illinois donated \$50,000 in addition to her quota as individuals. A few of the other state legislatures donated smaller amounts. It all made \$180,000 and the monument was dedicated in 1874, President U. S. Grant delivering the address. The design accepted was that of Larkin G. Meade. He planned the structure including base with tomb in the north end and memorial hall or register room at the south entrance. In addition to this, he modeled the four outside groups representing the four divisions of the department of defense—cavalry, infantry, artillery and navy, and he also designed the statue of Lincoln. The exterior was constructed of Quincy granite, the outer stone being about eight inch veneer with a sustaining wall of limestone and brick.

In 1900, on account of the insecure foundation and because of the constant freezing of moisture that congregated between the two walls, the whole structure had to be rebuilt. The foundation was sent down to bed rock and about twenty feet added to the shaft.

An appropriation for \$100,000 had been passed by the Illinois legislature for doing the work.

An attempt had been made Nov. 7, 1876, to steal Mr. Lincoln's body and after the

rebuilding, on Sept. 26, 1901, the body was enclosed in steel and cement and placed six feet from the north inner wall of the tomb and ten feet below the floor with head to the west. It had been placed in the receiving vault of the cemetery, May 4, 1865, and was moved to the temporary vault in December, 1865, and moved from the temporary vault to the tomb in 1871.

In 1930 it was discovered that while the foundation was standing the test of time that moisture had been freezing and thawing between the two walls of the obelisk and as the sustaining column was so much stronger, the stones of the outer wall were thrown out of alignment, making rebuilding necessary.

A million visitors had registered in the first fifty years and during the last twelve years another million callers had left their names.

The increasing interest induced the administration to do something to please the touring throngs. On June 2, 1925, a bill that had passed by the legislature was signed authorizing the spending of \$5,000 on the tomb. This was found inadequate and was not expended, but it paved the way for better things. Gov. L. L. Emmerson at once recognized the demands of the Lincoln friends and sponsored an appropriation for \$175,000 to do justice to the cause. Under the supervision of State Architect Charles Herrick Hammond, plans were drafted making the interior of the tomb the last word in architectural beauty. These were approved by H. H. Cleaveland, director of the department of public works, and English Brothers of Champaign, was given the contract for the work. In this construction the exterior walls are the same stone, same height, but all the arts known to the building trades have been employed to remedy the trouble of the first two constructions.

It was not necessary to disturb Mr. Lincoln's body this time, but a cenotaph of red fiesel from Arkansas was placed six feet and three inches from the north wall. It weighs seven tons and its foundation is as low as the cement enclosing Lincoln's body. No change was made on the exterior except three windows on each side of the spire were eliminated, increasing its beauty.

There is no stairway in the obelisk in the 1931 construction.

The generations of the direct line of Lincoln's family have in turn lived in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois and the state flags of these states are arranged back of the cenotaph, at the north end of the tomb.

Across the hallway in front of the cenotaph are crypts, Mrs. Lincoln's body resting in the one to the east or left of the visitor. Willie and Eddie repose in the next and Tad in the third, but Robert the fourth son is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D. C., he being in the army service and entitled to be buried there.

In the 1931 construction nine four-foot statues adorn the interior. Two of the numbers are new for here, are equestrian are by Fred M. Torrey. The other seven are as follows: Leonard Crunelle's soldier of the Black Hawk war, at Dixon, Ill.; St. Gaudens' at Lincoln Park; Weinman's at birthplace; Crunelle's debater, at Freeport; Taft's at Urbana; French's standing, Lincoln, Neb.; and French's seated, memorial, at Washington, D. C. The Borglum, large head, is placed in front at the entrance.

The planting that attracts a lot of attention was made under the supervision of George Hodgkinson, the landscape artist.

In the present construction the marble quarries of the world were searched to get the most pleasing combinations of colors obtainable and \$50,000 was expended on the interior. In the registration room the pilasters are from Utah and the field from Missouri. The fields of the corner rooms are from Minnesota. The long hallway is from Italy and Spain. The tomb proper, the pilasters are from France and the field from Missouri. The floor, whitish marble is Roman travertine from Italy. It was dedicated June 17, 1931, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, delivering the address. The ceremony was witnessed by 40,000 people.

No record of the new construction would be complete without recognition of the artistic touch of J. F. Booton, chief designer of Mr. Hammond's office. His work will be praised generations after he has gone beyond.

The tomb is open every day in the year from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. Hours earlier or later on appointment and is presided over by Custodian Fay and his assistant Clarence Lercher.

July 22, 1933

WEEK BY WEEK

MARBLE APPEAL

Compiled by HERBERT WELLS FAY, Custodian Lincoln's Tomb

(Reprinted From Issue of July 15, with Additions)

While no one would anticipate the likes and dislikes of a million people, yet any one would know that they could not be satisfied with a one idea plan. The casual guest at Lincoln's tomb will be attracted by the spectacular, as the student of Lincoln would welcome anything educational—they want to see something Lincoln wrote or owned. This makes a task for the persons in charge.

The whole matter is simplified when the guest learns that there have been three constructions of the tomb. The first dedication was in 1874, at a cost of \$180,000, contributed by friends from every state and territory. 1901 reconstruction cost \$100,000; and the third construction, 1931, with appropriation by the legislature for \$175,000. Previous to 1930 there was a little room at the north 15 ft. of the tomb proper, and another room at the south end with no connection between the two. Yet there was a hallway around the interior of the tomb.

During the first fifty years, a million guests registered, and another million registered in the last twelve years. Guests complained of lack of room. The demand was passed on to the legislature. In 1925 an appropriation for \$5,000 was passed to finish off the hallway. Even legislators were surprised to find the room available. The amount was found inadequate to do the work properly and the appropriation lapsed. But it started something.

Harry H. Cleaveland was convinced of the need of larger rooms on his first visit to the tomb and Gov. Emmerson was enthusiastic. Charles Herrick Hammond new state architect, readily saw an opportunity to make it an architectural masterpiece, one of the very best in the world. J. F. Booton his chief designer, was given the task of grouping artistic combinations of marble making it the last word in architectural beauty. World travelers place it next to Taj Mahal in India that cost ten million dollars.

The 1931 Construction

Entering the tomb from south the pilasters are from Utah, the Golden Travis, with panels from Missouri, premier St. Genevieve golden vein.

The floor of the entrance room as well as the whole structure is mainly Roman travertine, of whitest yellow shade. The right hand corner double rooms are finished in Minnesota buff Mankato, which the geologists name as dolomite that is

between a limestone and a marble. While each stone is a beauty of itself, but variety of shades make it difficult to match as faultlessly as the other combinations of the new construction. The pilasters are Italian Rosso Alicante.

Down the long narrow hallway the frieze and pilasters are superb Italian Rosso Alicante, with panels or field from Spain, cream Florida. The novelty of the construction of these panels is that a two inch block of this marble is sawed in two and opened as a book and the vein match like the pattern of wall paper. Each makes its own design and when explained catches the eye of the guest and causes bursts of admiration.

The cenotaph is from Arkansas, red Ark fossil.

A crypt is the space in the wall for a body. A sarcophagus is a stone container out in a room containing a body. A stone resembling a sarcophagus, with no body in it or under it, is properly named a cenotaph. The body of Lincoln is six feet from the inside north wall, ten feet below the floor with head to the west, made necessary by the attempt to steal his body in 1876. The pilasters at the tomb proper are French black and the field from Missouri, the same as in the register room. The flags are the state flags of the states where direct line of the Lincoln generations have lived.

Constant inquiry for nearly two years failed to locate the Arkansas quarry. Recently Dr. Wiley Lin Hurie, president of the College of the Ozarks, Clarksville, that state, said he would find out and report. In telling of his trip to a group of his pupils he incidentally remarked that he was surprised to find that the cenotaph, the most important marker at Lincoln's tomb was from Arkansas. Geo. Terry, Jr., a pupil in his audience spoke up and said: "That is from my papa's quarry at Batesville, Arkansas."

The four double corner rooms are identical in wall construction. In each are twelve gold plated stars, one for each state in the union.

The two long narrow hallways one on the east and one on the west are identical.

The wonder of the hundreds of callers per day is "What is in the room in the center?" Many suppose that it is a vacant space in which the Lincoln letters and Lincoln belongings are displayed or the young folks expect to find in it a

stairway to the top. But all are sadly, disappointed when they learn that it is occupied by the base of the spire and the bases of the four outside statuary groups, with small irregular rooms, for telephone, wash room, and private office for the records and implements, etc.

There are nine four foot bronze statuettes to relieve the marble walls as follows:

In the rotunda, the Washington memorial, Lincoln, by French.

The first corner, Lincoln The Ranger, Torrey.

Opposite, Lincoln Black Hawk War, Cruncelle.

Next comes, Lincoln on Circuit, Torrey.

Opposite, Lincoln Park, St. Gaudens.

Next corner, Lincoln, Debater, Cruncelle.

Opposite, Lincoln Birthplace, Weinman.

Next corner, Lincoln the Lawyer, Taft.

Opposite, Lincoln at Lincoln, Neb., French.

The bases of each are Westfield green, from Westfield, Mass.

There is no stairway in the spire in the 1931 construction.

To add another idea to the construction there are tablets on the walls including the Converse outline of his life, Farewell Address, Gettysburg Speech and extract from the Second Inaugural.

The four outside statuary groups are by Larkin G. Meade who designed the whole monument. They represent the Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery and Navy. The statue of Lincoln on the south of the spire is by the same sculptor.

Governor Henry Horner, who has a famous Lincoln collection, has done much to popularize the new construction.

While all within is architecturally superb, yet during the heated days, as may be expected, the nature lovers rush through, go out into the open, patronize the fountain, enjoy the fresh air, seek the shade, admire the lawns, rave over the blossoms, watch the birds and report that it is one of the most attractive spots in the great state.

The collection is only open before 9 a. m. or on appointment.

THREE CONSTRUCTIONS OF LINCOLN TOMB

Compiled by HERBERT WALLS FAY, Custodian Lincoln's Tomb

Many of the guests at the tomb ask for a copy of the story of the reconstructions.

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During the first fifty years, a million guests registered, and another million registered in the last twelve years. Guests complained of lack of room. The demand was passed on to the legislature. In 1925 an appropriation for \$5,000 was passed to improve the hallway. Even legislators were surprised to find the room available. The amount was found inadequate to do the work properly and the appropriation lapsed. But it started something.

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The cenotaph is red ark fossil from Arkansas. Some authorities say that it is from Batesville, but recently John M. Hawkins of the White River Marble Co., of Cartney, Ark., visited the tomb and recognized the stone as coming from a quarry in which he says he owns a half interest at Cartney, Ark., a few miles from Batesville.

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The pilasters at the tomb proper are French black and the field from Missouri, the same as in the register room.

The Flags

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The Hallways

The four double corner rooms are identical in wall construction. In each are twelve gold plated stars, one for each state in the union.

The two long narrow hallways one on the east and one on the west are identical.

The obelisk rises 117 feet above the sidewalk line and in this construction has no stairway within.

The Wonder

The wonder of the hundreds of callers per day is "What is in the room in the center?" Many suppose that it is a vacant space in which the Lincoln letters and Lincoln belongings are displayed or the young folks expect to find in it a

At the left of the tomb proper is presented the Dr. Lewis A. Warren's draft No. 6 of the Gettysburg Address. The copy was furnished by Governor Henry Horner, Lincoln collector and authority. It is as follows:

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

—LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS, NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

On the wall of the corridor opposite of the Converse tablet is a part of the second inaugural as follows:

"The Almighty has His own purposes. 'Woe unto the world because of offenses; for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh.' If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through his appointed time, he now wills to remove, and that he gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came. Shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

—FROM LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL, MARCH 4, 1865.

These copies of the tablets will be in great demand among collectors and each should be saved for future use. Guests daily write off one or more of these for reference to send to some one interested. Reprinted here by request from issues of June 10, and August 26, 1933.)

U. S. Survey Marker

As a matter of record that the stone in the lawn in front of Lincoln's tomb may be more easily found, we copy the following from the government survey on file at Washington, D. C. It is as follows:

ILLINOIS

Springfield, Sangamon County.—The station of 1927 (established 1927) was re-occupied. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the center of town, about 400 feet south—southeast of the center of Lincoln monument, 90.3 north of an elm tree a foot in diameter at the edge of the lawn on which the station is located, 218 feet southeast of a forked elm 2 feet in diameter, and 95.2 feet southwest of the most southeastern of three small white birch trees. It is marked by a Bedford limestone post 6 by 6 24 inches, set just below the surface of the ground, and lettered "U.S.C. & G.S., 1907." The following true bearings were determined from observations in 1907, 1911, 1915, and 1932, based on azimuth observations in 1911:

Westernmost edge of masonry base of Lincoln monument at level of platform (mark) 24 19.5 w. of n.

Tip of east car of horse on cavalry group of monument 16 01.0w. of n.

Tip of spear on infantry group, 20 02. sw. of n.

— 012-22-54

GUESTS SIDE, LINCOLN TOMB

Compiled by HERBERT WELLS FAY, Custodian Lincoln's Tomb

Years ago a caller at Lincoln's tomb remarked that it would be interesting to get an inside story of the activities of that historic place; saying outsiders would like to know what the guests like and also what they seem most to dislike.

As far as the custodian is concerned it is no easy task to come hourly in contact with the world's brightest minds, men and women who are master's in historical research, and have at their tongue's end facts and figures that stagger, but they especially want documentary evidence if possible on unknown or disputed points. They want evidence.

From the very start we have jotted down the questions asked and they now number 5,000, and in each case when the data was not at hand an effort was made to be prepared for the next call. These replies would make a band a foot high and some twenty miles long. This policy has made us familiar with the minds of the average guests. Telling the guests as they come the answer to a dozen of the questions most frequently asked seems to give the greatest satisfaction to the people having about ten minutes to spare. The stories occupy a minute each and this alone gives the caller a very fair idea of the matter.

One learns to see when interest lags and then the stories stop. Guests standing on their feet will walk along when things are being explained in which they are not interested.

Sometimes funny things happen. Years ago a cultured theorist, but without a hour's experience in such a place, convinced the powers that be that silence alone was the proper thing at the tomb. It was tried out but the plan met with such a storm of protest that it had to be abandoned.

The increasing of the registration at Lincoln's tomb from a million in fifty years to a million in the last ten years has been influenced by several elements. The largest is probably the matter of

transportation, but almost as great a factor is that the general policy has been to give the visitors what they want. As this has been curtailed from misconceptions of the people's wants, it has resulted in decreased interest and afterward shows in the registration. To much silence is the grievous fault of ninety-nine of the historic points of the country.

There is a charm about something Lincoln touched that touches the hearts of people, satisfies their longings and sometimes opens their pocket books. After showing one guest Lincoln treasures for half a day, he went home and sent a check for \$100 to be used in securing new material. One enthusiast left a twenty dollar bill under the telephone.

In the good old days when 140,000 callers registered during the year, it was a weekly occurrence to find a five on the register, or a dollar poked in the coat pocket, to have requests for autographs, or calls to pose for a picture, or promises to send something to add to the treasures. Under the silent plan a half minute satisfies the visitor and there is never even an offer of a coin.

Guests are surprised that everything is absolutely free and that they cannot buy even a two cent postal card. Facts not dollars are at a premium.

The first custodian, a wonderful man in his line, did not establish the rule that "The visitors is always right." Local people were in the habit of saying, "Let us go out and have an argument with Power." He devotes a chapter in his book to the rows he had with guests.

Major Johnson, instead of being told to use his judgment, was instructed not to tell where Lincoln's body was located. When pressed and not wishing to violate orders, told me that he was often between the "devil and the deep sea."

Those in charge are sometimes at their wits end to avoid arguments and at the same time overcome the boisterous

5-11-14

opinions of an occasional caller. This is generally met by saying: "That may be all true but one must overcome some things, and then meekly state a few of the most important. It sets the man to thinking and he cannot get angry. Not all guests are interested in architecture, be it as grand as can be produced. They are attracted by the trees, the shrubbery, especially the flowers which are an inspiration, made more so by associations with Lincoln's tomb. The diversity of attraction are always welcome.

To understand the situation it is quite necessary to know what is in the mind of the visitor. Below we give a list of the questions most frequently asked and to cover the case we include the pros and cons:

Just where is Lincoln buried?—Asked every minute during the day.

What is the costs?—This calls for an uninteresting lot of figures, but the people want to know the facts.

Why steal the body?

Explain the flags and wreaths.

Explain the marble.

Did Booth get away?

Who designed the original tomb?

Who designed the interior?

Why three constructions?

Locate rest of family?

Have answers to the questions most frequently asked ever been published?

The sacrificing of comfort to architectural beauty can be overdone. During the busy season daily old people, cripples, war veterans remain in the cars because no seats are provided. At the risk of displeasure from the architectural departments, chairs are brought in for comfort of these.

What are the other points of interest here and adjacent?

It would be impossible to please everyone. Some of the complaints are as follows:

What is it that sounds like a factory?

Why can't we go to the top?

The rest room annoys the particular

persons.

Summer complaint—It is suffocating.

Why don't the State pave?

Where is his home?

Where is New Salem?

The system of lighting is being perfected.

Some want it to open earlier and others to stay open later.

Guests wonder what "On" means on the shields of the states. It is the first and last letter of Oregon, the same as Pa for Pennsylvania or Ky for Kentucky. The explanation every hour of the day gives Oregon a lot of free advertising.

Why cannot we see the things Lincoln actually owned, the letters and documents he wrote?

This is asked from morning until night, and next to location of body is the most constant inquiry.

There are not many criticisms as compared to the thousands of praises per month, but most of them could have been avoided if the mind of the public had been known and considered.

In time all these complaints will be remedied.

If the other departments of state could reduce their criticisms to less than ten the heads would consider that perfection had arrived.

Of the 5,000 different questions asked, no one has complained because there was not a place to park.

Guests say "I have the literature sent out by various organizations in Springfield but I fail to find in them the things I want to know." Here is a hint: Let some outsider get out a booklet getting from the home and tomb, court house, law offices, state house, libraries, museums and all places of interest, a list of the ten to twenty questions most frequently asked at each place. Print in a concise form and all will want it.

There are two plans: 1. Profound silence; 2. Make the visit educational.

The verdict of the visitors are over

(Continued on Page 13)

10,000 for the latter to one of the former.

Letters by the thousands per year praise the information given.

The answers to some of the questions most frequently asked, have been privately printed from time to time, but are in such demand that they only last a few days.

Some of these days Governor Henry Horner, who has one of the largest Lincoln libraries and a recognized authority, will probably call in his efficient aids Robert Kingery, and Geo. H. Luker who each have it in their minds to satisfy the people and place a booklet for free distribution that will answer fifty of the questions most frequently asked or at least answers to half that number. It would be one of the cheapest, but best historical achievement of the Horner administration.

The tomb is open 365 days a year from 9 o'clock until 5 and earlier or later on appointment.

LINCOLN TOMB CONSTRUCTIONS

Compiled by HERBERT WELLS FAY, Custodian Lincoln's Tomb

After Abraham Lincoln's death a campaign was put on to raise funds to erect a suitable monument to his memory. Contributions were received from every state and territory of the Union and the Illinois legislature passed an appropriation of \$50,000 in addition to its individual quota. It all made a fund of \$180,000, which was used in the first construction. In 1901 it was rebuilt; the Illinois legislature appropriating \$100,000 for that work. In 1931 an appropriation of \$175,000 was voted to rebuild the structure, of which \$50,000 was used for the marble and bronze work on the interior.

Credit is due to the co-operation of the legislature and the Emmerson administration. The superb architectural beauty is largely the work of Charles Herriek Hammond and his skilled associates. The third construction was completed in 1931 and dedicated by President Herbert Hoover, June 17th of that year.

The 1931 Construction

Entering the tomb from south the pilasters are from Utah, the Golden Travis, with panels from Missouri, premier St. Genevieve golden vein.

The floor of the entrance room as well as the whole structure is mainly Roman travertine, of whitest yellow shade. The right hand corner double rooms are finished in Minnesota buff Mankato, which the geologists name as dolomite that is between a limestone and a marble. While each stone is a beauty of itself, variety of shades make it difficult to match as faultlessly as the other combinations of the new construction. The pilasters are Italian Rosso Alicante.

Down the long narrow hallway the frieze and pilasters are superb Italian Rosso Alicante, with panels or field from Spain, cream Florida. The novelty of the construction of these panels is that a two inch block of this marble is sawed in two and opened as a book and the vein match like the pattern of wall paper. Each makes its own design and when ex-

plained catches the eyes of the guest and causes bursts of admiration.

The cenotaph is red ark fossil from Arkansas. Recently John M. Hawkins of the White River Marble Co., of Cartney, Ark., visited the tomb and recognized the stone as coming from his quarry at Cartney.

Location of the Body.

A crypt is the space in the wall for a body. A sarcophagus is a stone out in a room containing a body. A stone resembling a sarcophagus, with no body in it or under it, is properly named a cenotaph. The body of Lincoln is six feet from the inside north wall, ten feet below the floor with head to the west, made necessary by the attempt to steal his body in 1876. The pilasters at the tomb proper are French black and the field from Missouri, the same as in the register room.

The Flags

The flags are the flags of the states where the line of the Lincoln generations have lived.

Six generations back of Lincoln in direct lines was Samuel Lincoln, who came to America from England and settled at Hingham, Mass., about seventeen miles out of Boston. His son, Mordecai was born there as was his son Mordecai. Mordecai II. moved to New Jersey and later to Berks County, Pennsylvania. His son John moved to Virginia and Lincoln himself lived in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, giving these three state flags. Directly in front of the north window is the Stars and Stripes and to the extreme right of the visitor is the President's flag or President's colors.

The four double corner rooms are identical in wall construction. In each are twelve gold plated stars, one for each state in the union.

The two long narrow hallways, one on

the east and one on the west, are identical.

Statuary

There are nine four-foot bronze statuettes to relieve the marble walls as follows:

In the rotunda, the Washington memorial, "Lincoln," by Daniel Chester French.

The first corner, "Lincoln the Ranger," by Fred M. Torrey.

Opposite, "Lincoln, Black Hawk War," by Leonard Crunelle.

Next comes, "Lincoln On Circuit," by Torrey.

Opposite, "Lincoln Park," by Augustus St. Gaudens.

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The bases of each are Westfield green, from Westfield, Mass.

In front of the entrance is the Borglum head, heroic size.

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To add another idea to the construction there are tablets on the walls including the Converse outline of his life, Farewell Address, Gettysburg Speech and extract from the Second Inaugural.

During the first fifty years there were a million guests to register and in the last twelve there was another million, which shows the increasing interest in Mr. Lincoln.

Outside Groups

The four outside statuary groups are by Larkin G. Mead, who designed the whole monument. They represent the Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery and Navy. The statue of Lincoln on the south of the spire is by the same sculptor,

The obolisk is 117 feet above the sidewalk line.

There is no stairway in the spire in the 1931 construction.

The wonder of the hundreds of callers per day is "What is in the room in the center?" Many suppose that it is a vacant room in which the Lincoln letters and Lincoln belongings are displayed or the young folks expect to find in it a stairway to the top. But all are disappointed when they learn that it is occupied by the base of the spire and the bases of the four outside statuary groups, with small irregular rooms, for telephone, wash room, and private office for the records and implements, etc.

Governor Henry Horner, who has a famous Lincoln collection of 6,000 items, has done much to popularize the new construction.

The collection is only open before 9 a. m. or on appointment.

Save this article for some Lincoln collector.

Lincoln Display

As a proper display for historic occasions the writer has prepared about forty panoramic albums, a foot high and some forty feet long. They cover such attractions as the different pictures of Lincoln's family, documents, letters, articles he owned, places he frequented, people associated with him, the author of books he read and answers to 5,000 questions asked about Lincoln.

The exhibit has usually been shown on ten-foot plaster board sheets borrowed from the lumber yard and spread over church pews, between tables, saw horses, or theatre seats. The pictures are displayed three deep and the guests pass along, viewing the sections of most interest. Exhibits have been made in about a dozen states, at churches, commencements, schools, libraries, clubs, etc. They can arrange a display for three days to a

(Continued on Page 12)

week for about half what a Lincoln collector of any note would get for an hour's talk. Any one interested should submit the square feet of space (3x10 ft.) that they can give, the time and terms to be submitted. Lincoln is good any day of the year.

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Address Herbert Wells Fay, Custodian Lincoln's Tomb, Springfield, Illinois.

Help The Cause

Pass this copy to some Lincoln collector or some out of town library. The history of over twenty different pictures from the Meserve collection has been published in the Week by Week in the past few months. They are needed for reference by every Lincoln collector interested in pictures of the great emancipator. Other records will be presented during the next few months in this publication which costs \$2.00 a year.

Legion Honors Memory of Lincoln



Celebrations of Lincoln's 126th Birthday Anniversary include a pilgrimage today to the tomb of the Civil War President by members of the American Legion. Services are to be held at the tomb in Springfield, Ill. National Commander Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., and Mrs. A. C. Carlson, national president of the women's auxiliary, will place wreaths on the sarcophagus. Legion bands and drum corps will be present.

July, 1935

LINCOLN TOMB VISITORS

Compiled by HERBERT WELLS FAY, Custodian Lincoln's Tomb

The prevailing thought of the average guest at Lincoln's tomb is to get as much out of the visit as possible.

Often they come with people not interested who do not plan to give them time to get their inquiries answered. Frequently local people will entertain friends for a day or two and a few minutes before their train leaves drive out to the tomb, rush around and disappoint their guests.

This forces those interested to make a subsequent visit at the tomb to see and hear matters of interest.

Callers are divided into three divisions:

1. Pilgrimages of from ten to one hundred persons, usually school groups.
2. Families, father, mother and son or daughter and often both.
3. Collectors, students of Lincoln, authors, research hunters.

Almost daily, if not hourly, some hopeful father or mother brings in a son or daughter, of school age, saying he or she is interested in everything historical, and especially Lincoln, and asks how to encourage this commendable trait. They are shown how to make a 40 foot display album of Lincoln at a cost of \$1.00, also to make Lincoln in Flowers, 20 feet; and Lincoln in Trees, 20 feet. In each of these the initial letters of the words spell out Abraham Lincoln and can be made at very little expense.

When a real collector calls then time is forgotten. It is simply a matter of endurance.

People interested to visit the tomb ought at least to get answers to the ten questions most frequently asked covering such points as:

1. Present burial spot.
2. Three tomb constructions.
3. The cost of each.
4. Attempt to steal body.
5. Where was Lincoln born.
6. When come to Illinois.
7. Thomas Lincoln at Decatur.

8. Abraham, at New Salem.
9. Springfield home.
10. Funeral.

To get answers to these one minute's time for each is about all that is necessary.

There is something that ought to be taught in the public schools and that is group conduct at public places. Of all the delegations that visit Lincoln's tomb, the Boy Scouts show the best training along these lines. The last visit of the DeMolay and those "Boys State" group showed evidence of training in proper conduct.

Almost daily some party rushes in making so much noise that no one can hear anything or get something out of their visit.

Quite generally it is the fault of the teacher or the one in charge, who should say as they enter: "All keep together, and be quiet, so that all can hear and get the most out of the visit."

The teachers of the Roush school, Decatur, and some of the local schools, follow this method and if they do, when they get home they write back thanking the attendants for information and courtesies.

The individuals or delegations who rush through, giving no one a chance to hear about things of interest never have occasion to write back.

Visitors at the tomb are especially gratified on being able to get in and hear the story, generally at all hours, night or day, by appointment. They say that it is the exception in this line of all America. The spirit of the place is that the "Guest is always right," which eliminates all argument.

When a false idea is proposed, guests are shown where other authorities differ and it gives the caller a chance to further investigate and save trouble.

One of the policies at the tomb that has received universal commendation is that

WEEK 1

everything is free. You cannot buy even a two cent post card, and the receiving of tips is forbidden. Nothing that will commercialize the place is allowed.

A lot of young people, the first time they are away from home, make such a historic visit a chance to show off. They are boisterous, disregard the proprieties of decency, tread on the grass, park on the lawn, pick the flowers, scatter their rubbish, bread crumbs, and do everything to make it disagreeable for others. Loud talking, boisterous laughing, arguing, or anything that would annoy another guest reverently making the rounds should be discouraged.

Several months have been expended in providing a parking place between the custodian home and the garage just west of the tomb. Local people and those who read this should realize that they should not park their cars on the narrow roadway between Tanner's Tomb and the custodian's home and then walk across the new lawn to the tomb. Tell your friends to drive clear in and leave their car in the new parking place.

A public lunching place, providing tables, seats, water, etc., is in Lincoln Park just across the street from the cemetery. Therefore it is unnecessary to provide a place at the tomb. No one would expect to find a feeding place at a cemetery or at a tomb.

Most of the annoyance at public places are on account of thoughtlessness, and this is written, not to scold, but if read and it induces anyone to be considerate at the tomb of America's greatest citizen, it will have served its purpose.

A Simple Matter

It would seem that it would be an easy matter to direct tourists to Lincoln's tomb. Guests continually complain because they cannot understand the complicated replies. Residents often direct tourists to go north on Fourth until they see the spire. As a result these get lost in Lincoln park and waste a lot of time. J. Emil Smith in his column tells of tourists following signs on Monroe Street west and not observing the north turn find themselves near the Sacred Heart Academy.

Almost hourly in the busy season, tourists stop at the office of Calvary Cemetery and ask to be directed to the tomb. If the people generally would picture the State House at one end and Lincoln's

tomb at the other it would be as simple as to direct one to drive around the public square. As First Street and its extensions go from the State House north to the tomb, how could anyone get lost? Find North First Street and go north until you see the tomb. Another way of stating the same thing is, keep on a line due north from the State House and you cannot miss the tomb. If tourists from the north or northeast will find North First Street they cannot get lost. Anyone can direct a driver to First Street, and when found, or its extension, Monument Ave. (two blocks) turn north and enter the cemetery gates. "Find North First Street, and go north." This makes a seven word answer to the whole problem.

LINCOLN TOMB CONSTRUCTIONS

Compiled by HERBERT WELLS FAY, Custodian Lincoln's Tomb

After Abraham Lincoln's death a campaign was put on to raise funds to erect a suitable monument to his memory. Contributions were received from every state and territory of the Union and the Illinois legislature passed an appropriation of \$50,000 in addition to its individual quota. It all made a fund of \$180,000, which was used in the first construction. In 1901 it was rebuilt; the Illinois legislature appropriating \$100,000 for that work. In 1931 an appropriation of \$175,000 was voted to rebuild the structure, of which \$50,000 was used for the marble and bronze work on the interior.

Credit is due to the co-operation of the legislature and the Emmerson administration. The superb architectural beauty is largely the work of Charles Herrick Hammond and his skilled associates. The third construction was completed in 1931 and dedicated by President Herbert Hoover, June 17th of that year.

The 1931 Construction

Entering the tomb from south the pilasters are from Utah, the Golden Travis, with panels from Missouri, premier St. Genevieve golden vein.

The floor of the entrance room as well as the whole structure is mainly Roman travertine, of whitest yellow shade. The right hand corner double rooms are finished in Minnesota buff Mankato, which the geologists name as dolomite that is between a limestone and a marble. While each stone is a beauty of itself, variety of shades make it difficult to match as faultlessly as the other combinations of the new construction. The pilasters are Italian Rosso Alicante.

Down the long narrow hallway the frieze and pilasters are superb Italian Rosso Alicante, with panels or field from Spain, cream Florida. The novelty of the construction of these panels is that a two inch block of this marble is sawed in two and opened as a book and the vein match like the pattern of wall paper. Each makes its own design and when explained catches the eyes of the guest and

causes bursts of admiration.

The cenotaph is red ark fossil from Arkansas. Recently John M. Hawkins of the White River Marble Co., of Cartney, Ark., visited the tomb and recognized the stone as coming from his quarry at Cartney.

Location of the Body.

A crypt is the space in the wall for a body. A sarcophagus is a stone cut in a room containing a body. A stone resembling a sarcophagus, with no body in it or under it, is properly named a cenotaph. The body of Lincoln is six feet from the inside north wall, ten feet below the floor with head to the west, made necessary by the attempt to steal his body in 1876. The pilasters at the tomb proper are French black and the field from Missouri, the same as in the register room.

The Flags

The flags are the flags of the states where the line of the Lincoln generations have lived.

Six generations back of Lincoln in direct lines was Samuel Lincoln, who came to America from England and settled at Hingham, Mass., about seventeen miles out of Boston. His son, Mordecai was born there as was his son Mordecai. Mordecai II. moved to New Jersey and later to Berks County, Pennsylvania. His son John moved to Virginia and Lincoln himself lived in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, giving these three state flags. Directly in front of the north window is the Stars and Stripes and to the extreme right of the visitor is the President's flag or President's colors.

The four double corner rooms are identical in wall construction. In each are twelve gold plated stars, one for each state in the union.

There is no stairway in the spire in the 1931 construction.

Statuary at Lincoln's Tomb

In the 1931 construction there are nine four foot statuettes, two of which, by Fred Torrey, are new for Lincoln's tomb. They are as follows:

Lincoln as President, beard, by Daniel Chester French. Original six times as large; at the Memorial at Washington, D. C.

Lincoln the Ranger, equestrian, without beard, by Fred M. Torrey, new for Lincoln's tomb.

Lincoln in Black Hawk War, by Leonard Cannelle, original at Dixon, Ill.

Lincoln on Circuit, equestrian, without beard, by Fred M. Torrey; new for tomb.

"Lincoln" at Lincoln Park, Chicago, with beard, by August St. Gaudens; very famous.

Lincoln, the Debater, beardless, by Leonard Cannelle; original at Freeport, Illinois.

Birthplace statue, with beard, by A. Weinman; original at Hodgenville, Ky.

Lincoln the Lawyer, without beard, by Louis Tatt; original at Urbana, Ill.

Lincoln in Deep Thought, with beard, by Daniel Chester French; original at Lincoln, Neb.

The bases of the statuettes are Westfield green marble from Massachusetts.

In front of the entrance is the Borglum head of Lincoln, heroic size; the original in the Hall of Fame, Washington, D. C.

Outside Groups

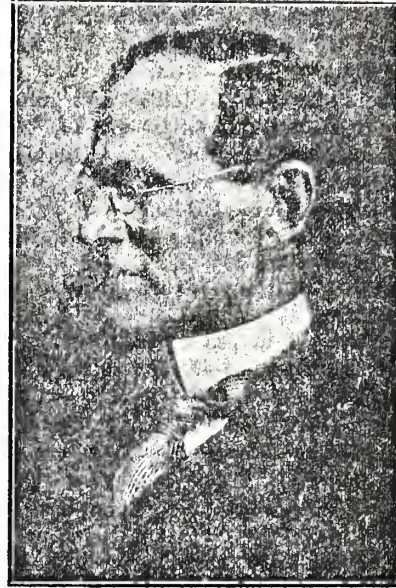
The four outside statuary groups are by Larkin G. Mead, who designed the whole monument. They represent the Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery and Navy. The statue of Lincoln on the south of the spire is by the same sculptor.

The obolisk is 117 feet above the sidewalk line.

The wonder of the hundreds of callers per day is "What is in the room in the center?" Many suppose that it is a vacant room in which the Lincoln letters and Lincoln belongings are displayed or the young folks expect to find in it a stairway to the top. But all are disappointed

when they learn that it is occupied by the base of the spire and the bases of the four outside statuary groups, with small irregular rooms, for telephone, wash room, and private office for the records and implements, etc.

During the first fifty years there were a million guests to register and in the last twelve there was another million, which shows the increasing interest in Mr. Lincoln.



Herbert Wells Fay,
Custodian Lincoln Tomb

"The man with a million pictures."—
From Hobbies Magazine, May, 1935.

Wm. T. Brennan, Bridgeport,
Lawrence County, Assistant Custodian

Geo. H. Luker,
State Superintendent of Parks

Richard McKinney, Caretaker

Governor Henry Horner, who has a famous Lincoln collection of 6,000 items, has done much to popularize the new construction.

Open from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. Earlier or later by appointment.

LINCOLN TOMB VISITORS

Compiled by HERBERT WELLS FAX, Custodian Lincoln's Tomb

The prevailing thought of the average guest at Lincoln's tomb is to get as much out of the visit as possible.

Often they come with people not interested who do not plan to give them time to get their inquiries answered. Frequently local people will entertain friends for a day or two and a few minutes before their train leaves drive out to the tomb, rush around and disappoint their guests.

This forces those interested to make a subsequent visit at the tomb to see and hear matters of interest.

Callers are divided into three divisions:

1. Pilgrimages of from ten to one hundred persons, usually school groups.
2. Families, father, mother and son or daughter and often both.
3. Collectors, students of Lincoln, authors, research hunters.

Almost daily, if not hourly, some hopeful father or mother brings in a son or daughter, of school age, saying he or she is interested in everything historical, and especially Lincoln, and asks how to encourage this commendable trait. They are shown how to make a 40 foot display album of Lincoln at a cost of \$1.00, also to make Lincoln in Flowers, 20 feet; and Lincoln in Trees, 20 feet. In each of these the initial letters of the words spell out Abraham Lincoln and can be made at very little expense.

When a real collector calls then time is forgotten. It is simply a matter of endurance.

People interested to visit the tomb ought at least to get answers to the ten questions most frequently asked covering such points as:

1. Present burial spot.
2. Three tomb constructions.
3. The cost of each.
4. Attempt to steal body.
5. Where was Lincoln born.
6. When come to Illinois.
7. Thomas Lincoln at Decatur.

8. Abraham, at New Salem.
9. Springfield home.
10. Funeral.

To get answers to these one minute's time for each is about all that is necessary.

There is something that ought to be taught in the public schools and that is group conduct at public places. Of all the delegations that visit Lincoln's tomb, the Boy Scouts show the best training along these lines. The last visit of the DeMolay and those "Boys State" group showed evidence of training in proper conduct.

Almost daily some party rushes in making so much noise that no one can hear anything or get something out of their visit.

Quite generally it is the fault of the teacher or the one in charge, who should say as they enter: "All keep together, and be quiet, so that all can hear and get the most out of the visit."

The teachers of the Rouch school, Decatur, and some of the local schools, follow this method and if they do, when they get home they write back thanking the attendants for information and courtesies.

The individuals or delegations who rush through, giving no one a chance to hear about things of interest never have occasion to write back.

Visitors at the tomb are especially gratified on being able to get in and hear the story, generally at all hours, night or day, by appointment. They say that it is the exception in this line of all America. The spirit of the place is that the "Guest is always right," which eliminates all argument.

When a false idea is proposed, guests are shown where other authorities differ and it gives the caller a chance to further investigate and save trouble.

One of the policies at the tomb that has received universal commendation is that

everything is free. You cannot buy or a two cent post card, and the receiving of tips is forbidden. Nothing that commercialize the place is allowed.

A lot of young people, the first time they are away from home, make such a historic visit a chance to show off. They are boisterous, disregard the proprieties of decency, trod on the grass, park on the lawn, pick the flowers, scatter their rubbish, bread crumbs, and do everything to make it disagreeable for others. Loud talking, boisterous laughing, arguing anything that would annoy another guest reverently making the rounds should be discouraged.

Several months have been expended providing a parking place between the custodian home and the garage just west of the tomb. Local people and those who read this should realize that they should not park their cars on the narrow road way between Tanner's Tomb and the custodian's home and then walk across the new lawn to the tomb. Tell your friends to drive clear in and leave their cars at the new parking place.

A public lunching place, providing tables, seats, water, etc., is in Lincoln Park just across the street from the cemetery. Therefore it is unnecessary to provide a place at the tomb. No one would expect to find a feeding place at a cemetery at a tomb.

Most of the annoyance at public places are on account of thoughtlessness, and this is written, not to scold, but if it induces anyone to be considerate at the tomb of America's greatest citizen it will have served its purpose.

Springfield, Ill.

Lincoln's Life and Accomplishments Definitely Linked With History of Springfield; Tomb a World Shrine

When Abraham Lincoln left Springfield on Feb. 11, 1861, he expressed his opinion that he owed a debt to the city and community.

From the platform of a train which was to carry him to Washington, to service for the union, to death and to immortal fame, Lincoln said at the beginning of his brief farewell speech:

"My friends: No one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything."

The Great Emancipator, no doubt, was sincere in that statement. He believed that he was obligated to Springfield for his livelihood, for his rise from an unknown to the presidency of the United States. He believed that his association with Springfield's citizens and the benefits he enjoyed as a citizen had contributed to his success.

But Springfield citizens, long ago, realized that any debt, any obligation between Springfield and Abraham Lincoln, falls preponderantly upon Springfield's side of the ledger. The books were balanced in the dim past, and today this city is the debtor, with a greater responsibility to perpetuate Lincoln's memory and ideals than any other city.

Tomb World Shrine

Lincoln lived here from 1837 to 1861. His body lies here in a world shrine. His association with Springfield's history was intimate; any reference to his career is incomplete without mention of the city in which he so long resided. Naturally, Springfield profits in many ways from Lincoln lore, from the thousands who come from all parts of the world each year to pay tribute; from the publicity attendant to Lincoln's life and deeds.

It is without greed or commercial avarice that Springfield goes about its obligation of exhibiting to the nation and world the imprints of Abraham Lincoln's life in this community. His old home at Eighth and Jackson streets, buildings in which he practiced law and other citi-

Springfield's First Citizen



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

never, at any time, considered Lin-

Ill. State Register Centennial 1936

Lincoln's Life and Accomplishments Definitely Linked With History of Springfield; Tomb a World Shrine

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It is without greed or commercial avarice that Springfield goes about its obligation of exhibiting to the nation and world the imprints of Abraham Lincoln's life in this community. His old home at Eighth and Jackson streets, buildings in which he practiced law, and other sites tracing his activities here, are open to the public. The humblest citizen in the land may stand before his bier, where high officialdom and royalty have stood, and honor his memory.

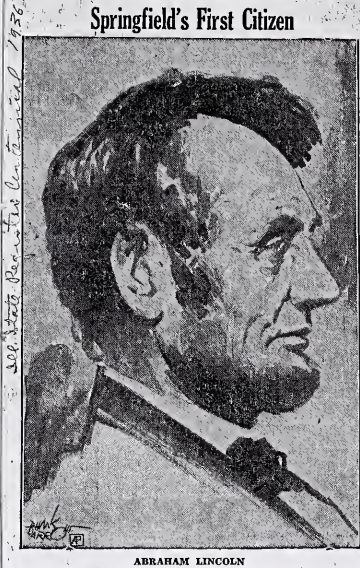
It has been estimated that one hundred thousand persons visit Springfield each year because of Lincoln's association with this city, and because it is the site of his burial place. All states and countries are represented in this huge body of pilgrims, who come to stand in silence at his tomb. Presidents, kings, statesmen, writers, lecturers, historians join the throng as the years add greater lustre to the name of Lincoln.

4,000 Volumes in Library

In the Illinois State Historical Library at the Centennial building are more than 4,000 volumes on Lincoln's life and work. Histories, bibliographies, memoirs, historical fiction woven around the life of Lincoln, with generous mention of Springfield, crowd the shelves. But not all of the Lincoln books in existence are in the state library. It is estimated by authorities that nearly twice that number of books and sketches have been written concerning Lincoln.

Brown university reported in 1923 that "printed material on Lincoln now amounts to 7,735 items exclusive of magazine and newspaper clippings."

History reveals that Springfield



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

never, at any time, considered Lincoln its debtor. Instead, it was the first city to acclaim him; first to register joy over his success in state and national politics; first to mourn when tragedy robbed it of its foremost citizen and America of its important leader.

Angle Describes City's Grief

Paul M. Angle, secretary of the Illinois State Historical society, in his book, "Here I Have Lived," a history of Lincoln in Springfield, told vividly of this city's grief when it heard Lincoln had been wounded in Washington. Even before the president died there was widespread sadness among the people who knew Lincoln more intimately than his associates in Washington.

"In sadness and anxiety the people gathered in groups on the streets," Mr. Angle said in his book. "A few stores which had opened for business closed, and the quiet of a Sunday prevailed."

People of Springfield then knew their debt. They were aware that they were about to lose a man whose soul was so great that it would soar into immortality, whose wisdom was of such depth that it seemed to encompass the future.

Mr. Angle in his book discussed the influence Springfield and its people had upon the life of Lincoln. He concluded: "Yet one shrinks from an analysis. To attempt to formulate a detailed statement of the debt seems not only foolhardy, but also, for a resident of the city which owes so much to him, ungracious."

Springfield is paying its debt to Abraham Lincoln by loyalty to his memory, by helping perpetuate his ideals, by aiding visitors satisfy their thirst for more knowledge of his life; by cherishing and holding sacred the shrine dedicated to his memory. By those means, Springfield continues to express its affection.

Lincoln Tomb Ceremony and Banquet to Feature Pilgrimage of Veterans

Final preparations were being made today for the second annual American Legion pilgrimage Wednesday to the tomb of Abraham Lincoln.

With the state and national organizations co-operating, Sangamon post No. 32 has arranged a full day of activities in which state and national officers of the Legion and affiliated organizations will participate.

Parade to Start at Noon

Chief events on the program will be a parade from Hotel Abraham Lincoln to the tomb at noon; ceremonies at the tomb from 1:30 to 2 p.m., followed by a visit to Lincoln's home and to New Salem state park, and a banquet program beginning at 6:30 p.m. at the hotel.

J. Ray Murphy, national commander, will be principal speaker at the tomb ceremonies, which will be broadcast on the Columbia network, and at the banquet. Governor Horner will participate in the tomb ceremonies and Edward A. Hayes, past national commander, will preside at the banquet.

Weather conditions Wednesday may cause some changes in plans. H. H. Rahn, general chairman; J. P. Dunn, parade marshal, and committee chairmen will meet at 9:45 a.m. Wednesday in Room 901 of Hotel Abraham Lincoln for a final conference on arrangements. Weather conditions will determine whether the parade will be held. Even though it is cancelled, all guests in cars and groups participating in the broadcast of ceremonies will proceed to the tomb at noon.

All division captains and section leaders are requested to telephone Room 901 at the hotel or call in person between 10 and 11 a.m. for the committee's final instructions.

Parade units will assemble at designated places at 11:30 a.m. and the parade line, with J. P. Dunn as marshal, will move toward the tomb promptly at 12 noon.

Flag Displays Asked

Starting at Hotel Abraham Lincoln, the parade will move north on Fifth street to North Grand avenue, west on North Grand avenue to Monument avenue, and thence north to Lincoln's tomb. Residents along the line of march are asked to display flags from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Legion's day of activity will begin when the reception committee meets at Hotel Abraham Lincoln at 7:30 a.m. The committee will leave the hotel at 7:45 a.m. and will meet J. Ray Murphy, national commander, and his party at the Alton station at 8 a.m. The national commander and party will be escorted back to the hotel, where a breakfast will be served for the guests and all Legionnaires who wish to attend at 8:30 a.m.

The twenty-first district auxiliary organization will hold a meeting at 9 a.m. in Grace Lutheran church, where luncheon will be served at 11 a.m.

The Legion organization of the same district will hold a meeting at 9:30 a.m. at the hotel.

The parade units will assemble at 11:30 a.m. and the pilgrimage to the tomb will be started promptly at noon.

Governor Horner will hold a reception at the mansion for distinguished guests upon their return from New Salem.

National Commander Murphy will be interviewed over radio station WTAX, under auspices of the Sangamon county council, American Legion, at 4:55 p.m. Dr. L. W. Esper, commander, and C. W. Neeld, publicity chairman, will be in charge.

Banquet Wednesday Night

A banquet and reception for the national commander and national auxiliary president will be held at 6:30 p.m. in Hotel Abraham Lincoln. Dancing will be held from 9 p.m. to midnight.

All patriotic organizations in the

CONTRAST UNIQUE

Today's visitors, Secretary of the Interior Ickes and Governor Talmadge of Georgia, present a unique political contrast.

Ickes is a former republican but one of the chief bulwarks of President Roosevelt's New Deal.

Talmadge, a lifelong democrat, is chief "lambaster" against the first national democratic administration in 12 years.

city, as well as, civic and business clubs, have been invited to participate in the evening program. The following are expected to be represented: Stephenson post No. 30, G. A. R.; Womans Relief Corps No. 17; Tanner circle, Ladies of the G. A. R.; Gen. John A. McClelland camp No. 4, Sons of Union Veterans; George W. Reed circle, Ladies of the G. A. R.; Mary Todd Lincoln tent, Daughters of Union Veterans; Green H. Neeld auxiliary No. 325, Sons of Union Veterans; United Spanish War Veterans and auxiliary; Veterans of Foreign Wars and auxiliaries; Forty and Eight and Eight and Forty; Abraham Lincoln council, Boy Scouts of America, which includes Sangamon, Macoupin, Christian, Montgomery and Menard counties.

Hayes to Preside

National Commander J. Ray Murphy will be principal speaker at the banquet and Edward A. Hayes, past national commander, will be toastmaster. Mrs. Muckelstone, national auxiliary president, and other guests will make brief talks.

Entertainment after the banquet will include a performance by the Taylorville drum corps.

Among the guests during the day's activities will be F. L. Tarman of El Paso, commander of the fourth division; Boyd Stuttle, Indianapolis, secretary to the national commander;

Rev. Henry Cluver, Belleville, past department chaplain, and Homer Lyman, Niantic, membership chairman of the nineteenth district.

Representing the Columbia Broadcasting company will be D. J. Dunlap, chief supervisor for the western division; Charles Warriner, chief field operator; John D. Fitzgerald, director of public events and special features of the western division; John Wiegand and John (Speed) Harrington. Wiegand, who specializes in special events broadcasts, as well as announcing the weekly CBS feature of the Jack Hylton orchestra, will act as narrator on the tomb broadcast. He will be assisted by Harrington, news and sports announcer. Warriner recently gave an emergency broadcast from the flood area near McCook, Neb.

Harold K. Phillips, national publicity director of the American Legion, will go into conference during the day with officers of Sangamon

Ceremonies To Be Broadcast

Ceremonies at the tomb will be held from 1:30 to 2 p.m. and will be broadcast on the Columbia network.

Governor Horner will escort National Commander Murphy and Mrs. McIlvillie Muckelstone, national auxiliary president, into the tomb. Mayor Kapp will be escort for other guests.

Inside the tomb, the program will open with Governor Horner welcoming Commander Murphy and Mrs. Muckelstone. The two officials then will offer spoken and floral tributes and Abraham Lincoln council, Boy Scouts of America, will place a wreath.

Department Commander J. B. Murphy will greet Jacob Yocom, Civil war veteran who knew Lincoln, and will introduce National Commander J. Ray Murphy to Comrade Yocom. The national commander and Comrade Yocom will converse, with Mr. Yocom telling something of his acquaintance with Lincoln. This will end the interior broadcast and the party will move to the outside balcony as the bugle call, "Attention," is being played. George H. Webb, will be bugler.

Corps to Play

Outside, the drum and bugle corps of LaFore Lock post No. 755, Veterans of Foreign Wars, will play "Illinois."

Mrs. Muckelstone then will make a three-minute address. Governor Horner then will be introduced by the announcer and he will introduce the national commander. Before Commander Murphy speaks the drum and bugle corps will play a selection. The national commander is allotted 14 minutes for his address. His talk will be followed by the bugle call, "To the Colors." The Springfield high school band then will play "The Star Spangled Banner."

At the sound of the bugle call, "Attention," all persons will face east and period of silence the bugler will sound remain silent for 30 seconds. After the "Taps," The high school band then will play a medley, "Over There," ending the program.

A detachment of machine gun troop, 106th cavalry, Illinois National guard, will act as honor guard at the tomb ceremonies. Lt. Joseph McCarthy will command the detachment, which will take positions on both sides of the walk in front of the tomb entrance. A detachment of Troop F, 106th cavalry, Illinois National guard, with Lt. Ray Crowder commanding, will act as honor guard to Governor Horner and will be located on the balcony. Immediately preceding Governor Horner's introduction of the national commander, this detachment will accord honors.

To Visit New Salem

Guests in cars then will proceed to Lincoln's home, where a caravan will be formed and will proceed at about 2:30 p.m. to New Salem state park.

Beginning also at 2:30 p.m., a reception will be held at Lincoln Inn for all members of the Eight and Forty society and auxiliary members who do not take the trip to New Salem. The reception will last until 4 p.m., with members of Sangamon county salon No. 225, Eight and Forty, as hostesses.

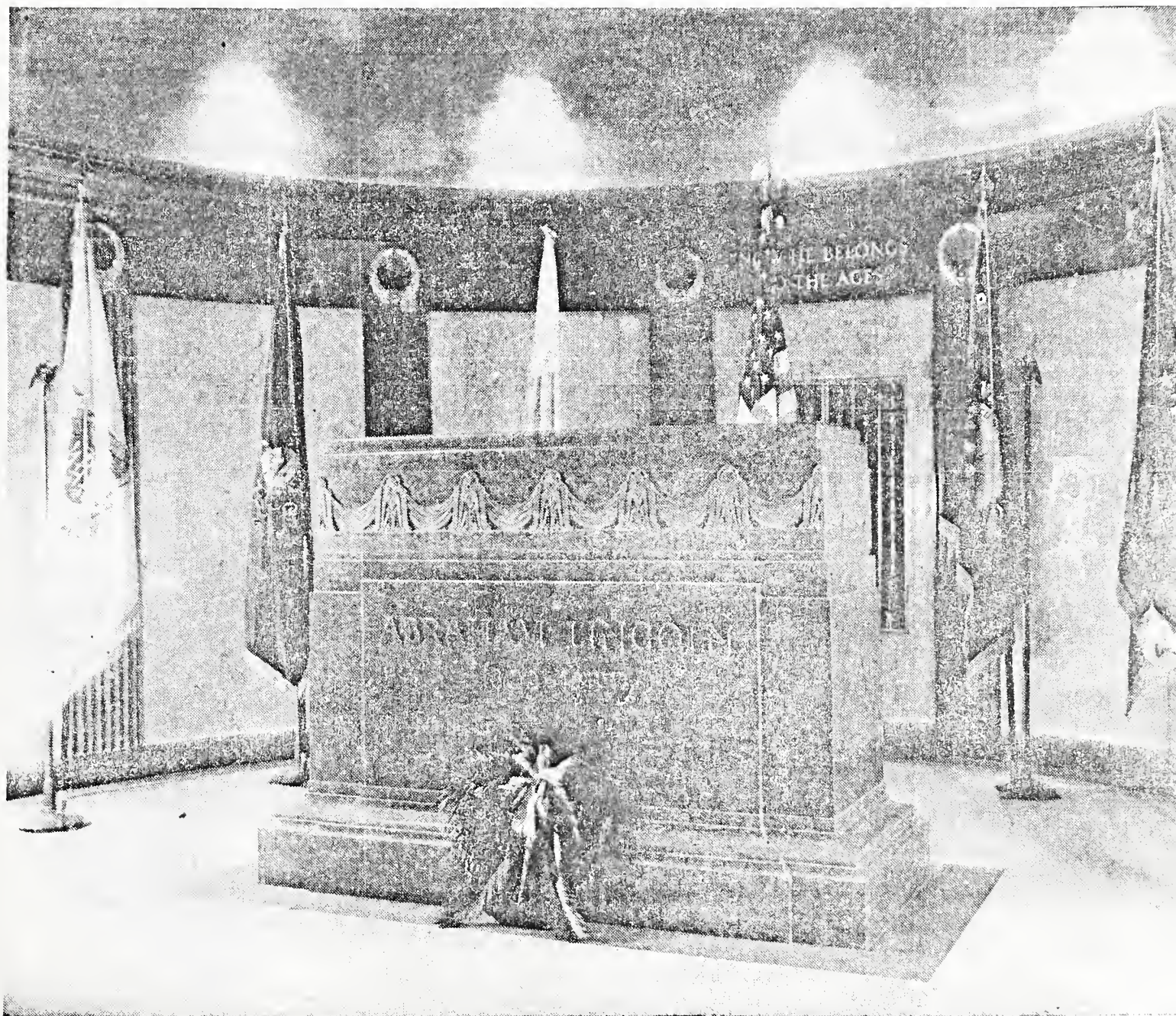
Georgia Governor Honors Lincoln



Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, whose state was the scene of Gen. Sherman's march to the sea, signing the register at the Lincoln tomb in Springfield, Ill., after addressing memorial meeting. At the left is Gov. Henry Horner and in rear is Herbert Wells Fay, custodian of the tomb.

7-12-1936 [Acme Photo.]

The Cenotaph In The Lincoln Tomb



Shown above is the cenotaph in the Lincoln monument in Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield. Abraham Lincoln's remains are neither inside nor below cenotaph; they are ten feet below the floor and thirty inches beyond the stone. The flags are those of the states of Lincoln's ancestors or Lincoln himself, the national emblem and the president's colors.

Landon Visits Lincoln Tomb



Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, Republican candidate for president, is shown as he addressed a crowd at the tomb of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., Aug. 27, while on the return from his eastern campaign trip. Mayor John W. Kapp of Springfield and Otis F. Glenn, Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate are in the automobile with Gov. Landon:

LANDON VISITS LINCOLN TOMB

Greets Illinois Voters During Ten Short Stops on Way Back to Topeka.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 27.—(P)—From the back platform of his train, Governor Alf M. Landon today for the second time in a week came in first hand contact with Illinois Republican voters on a Chicago to Alton trip that included a stop at Abraham Lincoln's tomb.

Shaking hands, waving his straw hat and speaking briefly, the Republican presidential candidate made ten short stops on his southwesterly run across the state en route home to Topeka, Kas.

In addition to back platform appearances, Governor Landon conferred with Illinois state-wide and congressional candidates and other party leaders.

Crowds Wait In Rain.

During the major stops at Bloomington and Springfield, welcoming crowds were reminded by other speakers that the Republican vice-presidential nominee, Col. Frank Knox, is from Illinois.

The Kansas Governor's first campaign trip across the state came a week ago. Then he made several evening appearances en route East for his Pennsylvania and New York speeches.

At Joliet and Dwight, crowds waited in the rain to greet the Kansas Governor. Today the weather was better during the rest of the journey.

Farmers predominated at Bloomington, where Landon urged the election of Republican congressmen to support financial policies he outlined at Buffalo, N. Y., last night.

"Plowed Platform Under"

"The first thing the administration plowed under was its platform," the

Kansan said. "It plowed under its promise to reduce expenses 25 per cent."

After Landon paid a brief tribute to Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, a throng estimated by Mayor John W. Kapp Jr., at 7,500, heard C. Wayland Brooks, Republican candidate for governor, say:

"Let's send Landon to the White House and have four years of sound, sensible, prairie state government."

Landon spoke only a few minutes here devoting most of his allotted time to a drive to the civil war President's tomb. There he stood alone before the cenotaph and left behind a wreath.

Wallace Is Scolded For His Neglect Of Lincoln Tomb

By International News Service

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 6—Henry A. Wallace was taken to task today by the Illinois State Journal, Springfield, because he "had time to play tennis in Springfield but not to visit the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, mecca of kings, presidents and famed personages from all parts of the world."

Before speaking in Springfield, Wallace, democratic vice presidential nominee, and his son, Robert, played a couple of sets in Lincoln park, a short distance from the Lincoln monument. H. W. Fay, custodian of the tomb, said Wallace did not visit the tomb when he was in Springfield two years ago.

WANT TO GO TO TOP OF LINCOLN'S TOMB

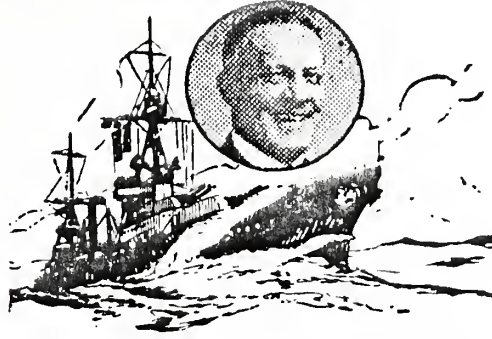
Compiled by HERBERT WELLS FAY, Custodian Lincoln Tomb

If the demand keeps up it may be found necessary for the legislature to appropriate a few thousand dollars to build a stairway to the top of the Lincoln tomb. In the first two constructions of the tomb there was a stairway all the way to the top. In 1931 reconstruction they did not have funds sufficient to rebuild the stairway and provide an attendant to be in charge during busy hours. Often from 100 to 300 callers a day complain because they cannot go to the top. If like pressure was exerted upon the legislature it is possible that the children would in time be accommodated.

IN DRAMA AT TOMB WHICH JEWELLED SMILES WITH TEARS!

HERE'S A PICTURE for the book! We saw it at the Lincoln Tomb yesterday where singing and praying colored people were observing Emancipation Day in paying tribute to Lincoln!

A dear little colored lady—Mrs. Amanda Carr, aged 83—caught the fancy of all! She is a living symbol of Lincoln's dream of eman-



cipation! A slender little lady, she was clad yesterday in a neat black gown! She wore an attractive little black hat from beneath which peeped a snow drift of pure white hair! She was a poem in personality! Her face was wreathed with a smile of gratitude as honors were bestowed upon her! Then came the climax of the ceremony which filled the somber tomb with tear-jeweled smiles!

This little colored lady, once held in bondage as a slave, stooped to tenderly lay a wreath at the base of the Lincoln Cenotaph! Then, as if inspired, she stood erect, lifted her eyes to Heaven, and everybody stood spell-bound with tear-dimmed eyes as she looked to Heaven, prayed, and said to her God:

"We thank you, O God, for Abraham Lincoln! We thank you for the freedom which you and Mr. Lincoln have given us—for the good that we can accomplish in obtaining justice and freedom for others!"

IF MR. LINCOLN (in spirit) had witnessed all the ceremonies in his honor we are bound to venture the guess that he would smile as he took the hand of this little lady and former slave in his and said to her:

"Yours is the greatest and truest tribute to an ideal that I have known! It is complete realization of my dream of freedom for the Negro race!"

A STORY of LINCOLN'S TOMB

Monument at Springfield Is a Fitting Memorial to Greatest Illinois Citizen

A Shrine for Millions of Patriotic Americans

In 1865, a campaign was launched to raise funds for the erection of a national mausoleum to perpetuate the memory of Abraham Lincoln, typical citizen of a typical prairie state, sixteenth president of the United States, who was assassinated April 14, of that year.

From school children, farmers, laborers, soldiers, tradesmen, influential citizens, bankers and freed slaves—from people in every walk of life in every state and territory in the union came donations of pennies, nickles, silver coins, bills and checks to swell the fund. The Illinois legislature voted a donation of \$50,000 in addition to the amount raised within the state by popular subscription. A few other state legislatures contributed smaller amounts.

With this fund a monument to the Great Emancipator was erected in the beautiful and quiet cemetery at Springfield. A fitting resting place for a man whose private and public life had been so stirred with turmoil.

Too many citizens of Illinois have never seen or visited this monument and are unfamiliar with its history. To acquaint its readers with the latter, the CHICAGO DAILY LAW BULLETIN requested Herbert Wells Fay, custodian of Lincoln's tomb to tell, on this the 128th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the story of this national shrine where during the first fifty years following its construction, a million people saw fit to bow their heads in respectful homage.

In the past seventeen years two and a half million more people, people from every state of these vast United States—united by the grace of God, Abraham Lincoln, financial resources, and superior military tactics—people from many foreign lands, have stopped on their various journeys, to spend contemplative moments in the hallowed atmosphere enveloping this shrine.

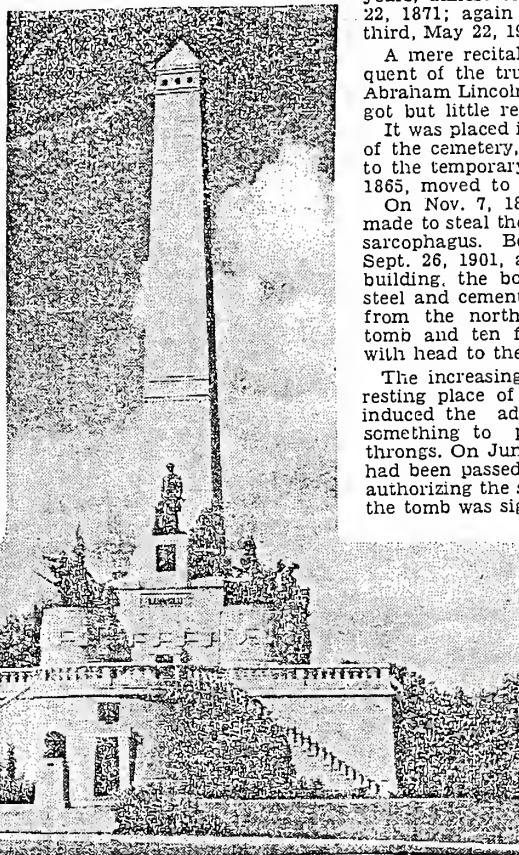
"It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this."

BY HERBERT WELLS FAY,
Custodian of Lincoln's Tomb

A total of \$180,000 was gathered by popular subscription in the campaign to raise funds to build a final resting place for the body of Abraham Lincoln.

Then, from an accepted design of Larkin G. Mead, a monument was erected in Oak Ridge cemetery at Springfield, Ill. In 1874, after completion, the monument was dedicated in impressive ceremonies. President Ulysses S. Grant delivered the address.

In addition to planning the structure, including the base with the tomb in the north end and the memorial, or registry, hall at the south entrance, Mr. Mead modeled



LINCOLN TOMB

First construction dedicated 1874. Second construction finished in 1901. Third construction dedicated in 1931. All three were on the same site. The obelisk rises 117 feet above the sidewalk line. The statue faces south toward the state capitol in the distance. There is no stairway in the spire following the 1931 construction.

—cavalry, infantry, artillery, and navy—which stand at the four corners of the base, and also designed the statue of Lincoln at the foot of the obelisk.

The exterior was constructed of Quincy granite: an eight inch veneer faced on a sustaining wall of limestone and brick.

Mr. Lincoln's body was placed in a stone sarcophagus in the center of the the semicircular tomb at the north side of the monument.

In 1900, because of the constant freezing of moisture between the walls, causing the foundation to become insecure, the whole structure was rebuilt. The foundation was sent down to bed rock and about twenty feet added to the shaft, the work being completed in 1901.

For this purpose an appropriation of \$100,000 had been passed by the legislature.

In 1930 it was discovered that while the foundation was standing the test of time, moisture had been freezing and thawing between the two walls of the obelisk and as the sustaining column was so much stronger, the stones of the outer wall were thrown out of alignment, making rebuilding necessary. This third construction was dedicated in 1931.

The pyramid of stone which tops the obelisk has been placed there

years, almost to a day. First, May 22, 1871; again June 1, 1901; and third, May 22, 1931.

A mere recital of the facts is eloquent of the truth that the body of Abraham Lincoln, in death as in life, got but little rest.

It was placed in the receiving vault of the cemetery, May 4, 1865, moved to the temporary vault in December, 1865, moved to the tomb in 1871.

On Nov. 7, 1876, an attempt was made to steal the body from its stone sarcophagus. Because of this, on Sept. 26, 1901, after the second rebuilding, the body was encased in steel and cement and placed six feet from the north inner wall of the tomb and ten feet below the floor, with head to the west.

The increasing interest in the last resting place of the great Illinoisan induced the administration to do something to please the touring throngs. On June 2, 1925, a bill that had been passed by the legislature authorizing the spending of \$5,000 on the tomb was signed. This was found

inadequate and was not expended, but it paved the way for better things. Gov. L. L. Emmerson at once recognized the demands of the Lincoln friends and sponsored an appropriation for \$175,000 to do justice to the cause.

Under the supervision of State Architect Charles Herrick Hammond, plans were drafted making the interior of the tomb the last word in architectural beauty. These were approved by H. H. Cleaveland, di-

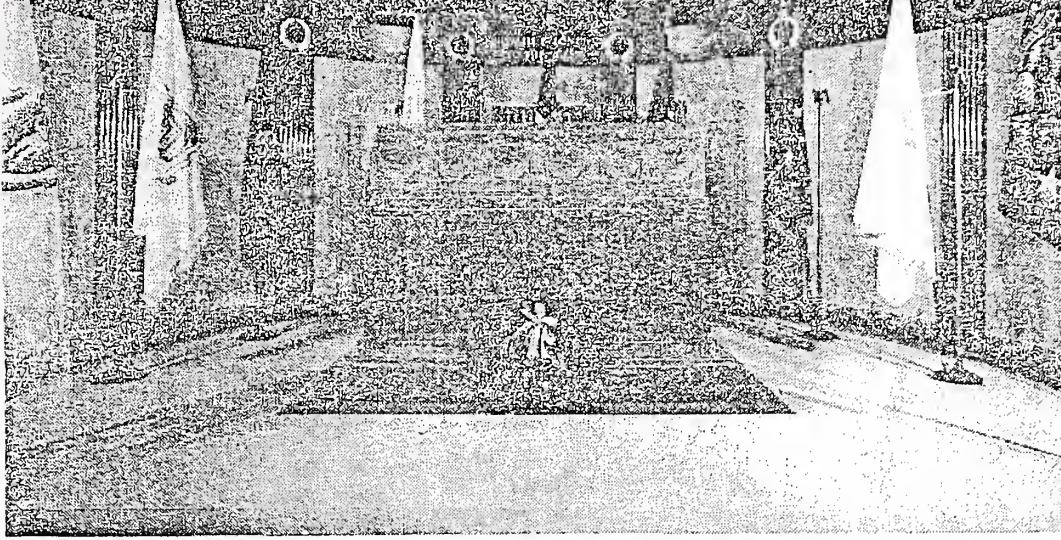
rector of the department of public works, and English Brothers of Campaign, was given the contract for the work. In this construction the exterior walls are the same stone, same height, but all the arts known to the building trades have been employed to remedy the trouble of the first two constructions.

No change was made on the exterior except three windows on each side of the spire were eliminated, increasing its beauty.

It was not necessary to disturb Mr. Lincoln's body this time, but a cenotaph of red fossil from Arkansas was placed six feet and thirty inches from the north wall. It weighs seven tons and its foundation is as low as the cement enclosing Lincoln's body.

A cenotaph is a stone set out in a room resembling a sarcophagus but without a body in it or under it. The space in a wall containing a burial is called a crypt.

Across the hallway in front of the cenotaph are crypts, Mrs. Lincoln's body resting in the one to the east or left of the visitor. Willie and Eddie repose in the next and Tad in the third, but Robert the fourth son who for many years was a resident of Chicago, is buried in Arlington National cemetery, Washington, D. C., he being in the army service and entitled to be buried there.



THE CENOTAPH

Six feet and thirty inches from the north wall of the tomb proper on the north side of the monument stands this cenotaph of red fossil. The body of Mr. Lincoln, enclosed in steel and cement, lies ten feet underground and six feet from the north wall. Surrounding the stone are the state flags of Lincoln's direct ancestors, the president's flag and in the center, the Stars and Stripes.

Mary and Jessie, daughters of Robert Lincoln and their three children are the only living descendants of Abraham Lincoln and they all live in the eastern states.

The 1931 Construction

The interior is entirely finished in marble. Upon entering the tomb from the south the pilasters are of Golden Cravis from Utah. The panels are of premier St. Genevieve golden vein from Missouri.

The floor of the entrance room as well as the whole structure is mainly Roman travertine, of whitest yellow shade. The right hand corner double rooms are finished in Minnesota buff Mankato.

Down the long narrow hallway the frieze and pilasters are superb Italian Rosso Alicante, with panels or field of creme Florida from Spain. The novelty of the construction of these panels is that a two inch block of his marble is sawed in two and pined as a book and the veins match like the pattern of wall paper. Each makes its own design and when explained catches the eyes of the guest and causes bursts of admiration.

The cenotaph is red Arkansas fossil from quarries at Cartney, Ark. The pilasters at the tomb proper are French black and the field is from Missouri, the same as in the register room.

The Flags

In a semicircle behind the cenotaph are aligned the flags of the states where the line of the Lincoln generations have lived.

Six generations back of Lincoln in direct line was Samuel Lincoln, who came to America from England and settled at Hingham, Mass., about seventeen miles out of Boston. His son, Mordecai was born there as was his son, Mordecai II. moved to New Jersey and later to Berks county, Penn. His son John moved to Virginia and Lincoln himself lived in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, giving these three state flags. Directly in front of the north window is the Stars and Stripes and to the extreme right of the visitor is the president's flag or president's colors.

Four Bronze Tablets

In bronze the walls of the first draft No. 6 of the Gettysburg address corridor is a brief outline of Lincoln's life written by H. A. Converse was furnished by Gov. Henry Horner, Springfield attorney and historian. Lincoln collector and authority, who is without title, as follows:

In this tomb are the remains of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States. Born February 12, 1809, in a log cabin at Hodgenville, Kentucky, a slave state, second child of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hawks, died at Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865. Taken by his parents, in 1816, to Spencer county, Indiana, where he spent his youth. Two years later left motherless, but upon the re-marriage of his father became strangely attached to his step-mother, Sarah Bush, who exerted great influence on his character. At the age of twenty-one came with his family

overland to Macon county, Illinois, where they settled on a farm. In 1831 moved to New Salem, where he lived six years. Moved to Springfield and practiced law until 1860, when he was elected to the Presidency of the United States. On November 4, 1842, married Mary Todd to which union were born four children, Robert Todd, Edward Baker, William Wallace and Thomas. Served as a captain in the Black Hawk war, four terms in the Illinois State Legislature, one term in Congress. Was twice defeated for the United States Senate, was twice elected President of the United States. With only a meager schooling he became a master of the English language, a lawyer of the highest standing and ability, a nationally known orator and debater, and one of the world's greatest statesmen. He guided our nation through the Civil war and preserved our union for posterity.

At the right of the tomb proper is the C. M. Smith version of Lincoln's farewell address as delivered at Springfield, Feb. 11, 1861.

At the left of the tomb proper is presented the Dr. Lewis A. Warren's draft No. 6 of the Gettysburg address delivered on Nov. 19, 1863. The copy was furnished by Gov. Henry Horner, Lincoln collector and authority, who has done much to popularize the new construction.

On the wall of the corridor opposite to the Converse tablet is a part of the second inaugural of March 4, 1865.

Statuary

There are nine four-foot bronze statuettes to relieve the marble walls as follows:

In the rotunda, the Washington memorial, "Lincoln," by Daniel Chester French.

The first corner, "Lincoln, the Ranger," by Fred M. Torrey.

Opposite, "Lincoln, Black Hawk War," by Leonard Crunelle.

Next comes, "Lincoln On Circuit," by Torrey.

Opposite, "Lincoln Park," by Augustus St. Gaudens.

Next corner, "Lincoln, Debater," by Leonard Crunelle.

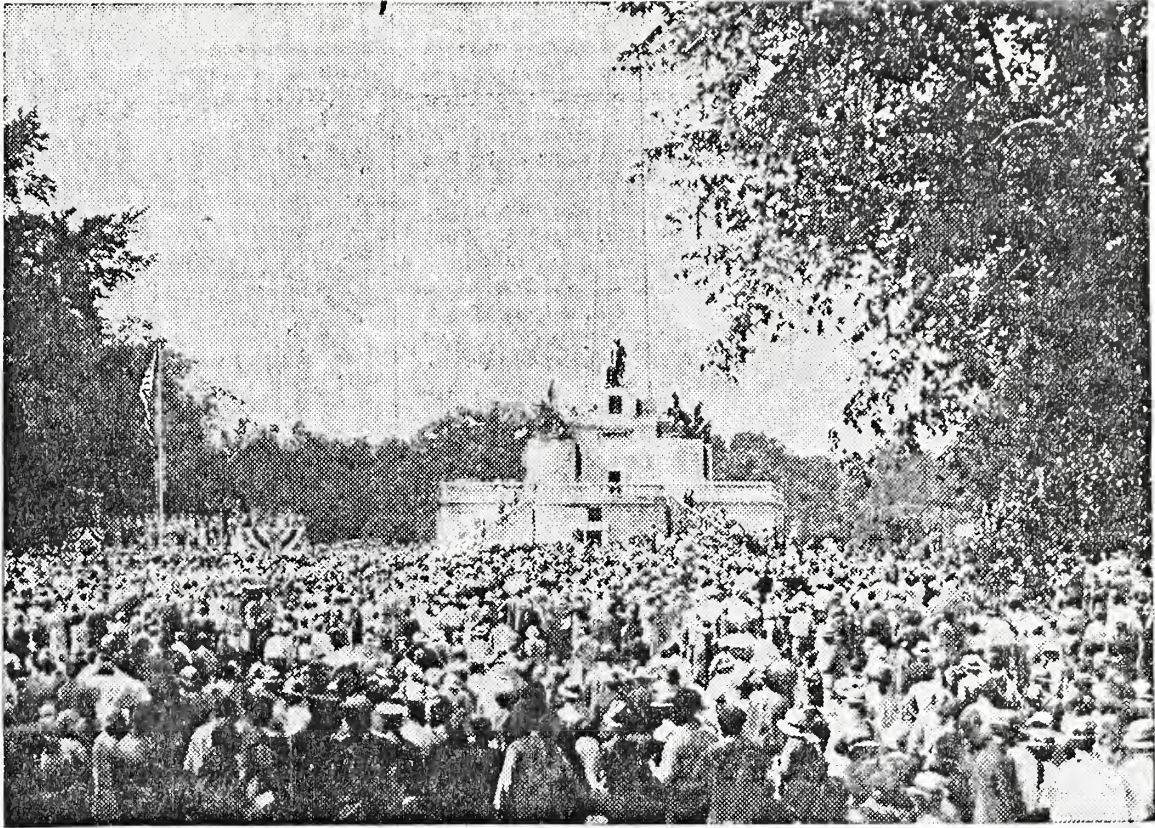
Opposite, "Lincoln Birthplace," by A. A. Weinman.

Next corner, "Lincoln the Lawyer," by Lorado Taft.

Opposite, "Lincoln" at Lincoln Neb., by Daniel Chester French.

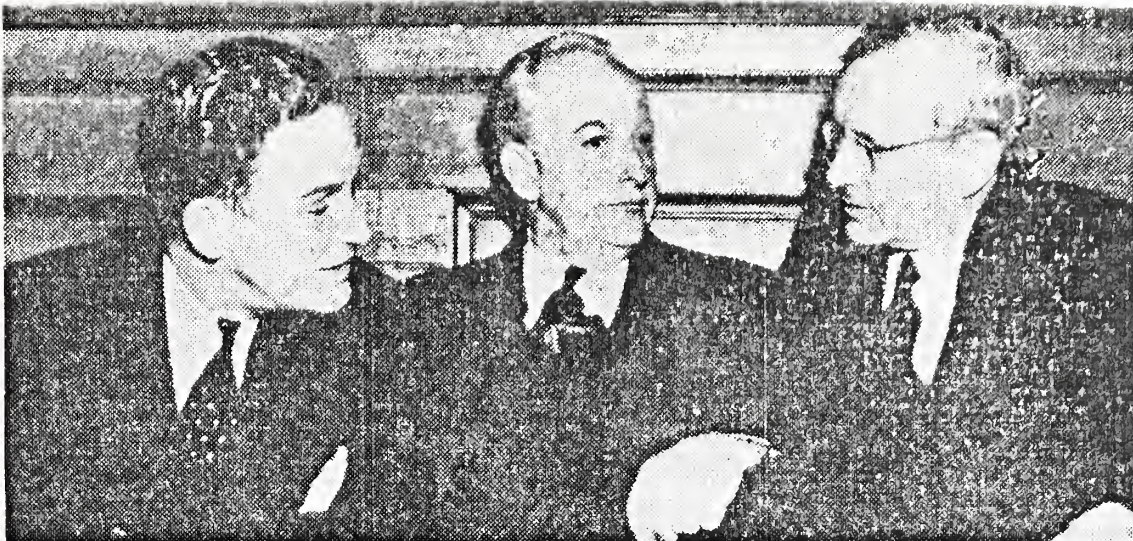
The bases of each are Westfield green marble from Westfield, Mass.

Philadelphia Public Ledger 3/12/39



TOMB of Lincoln in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.

Adams



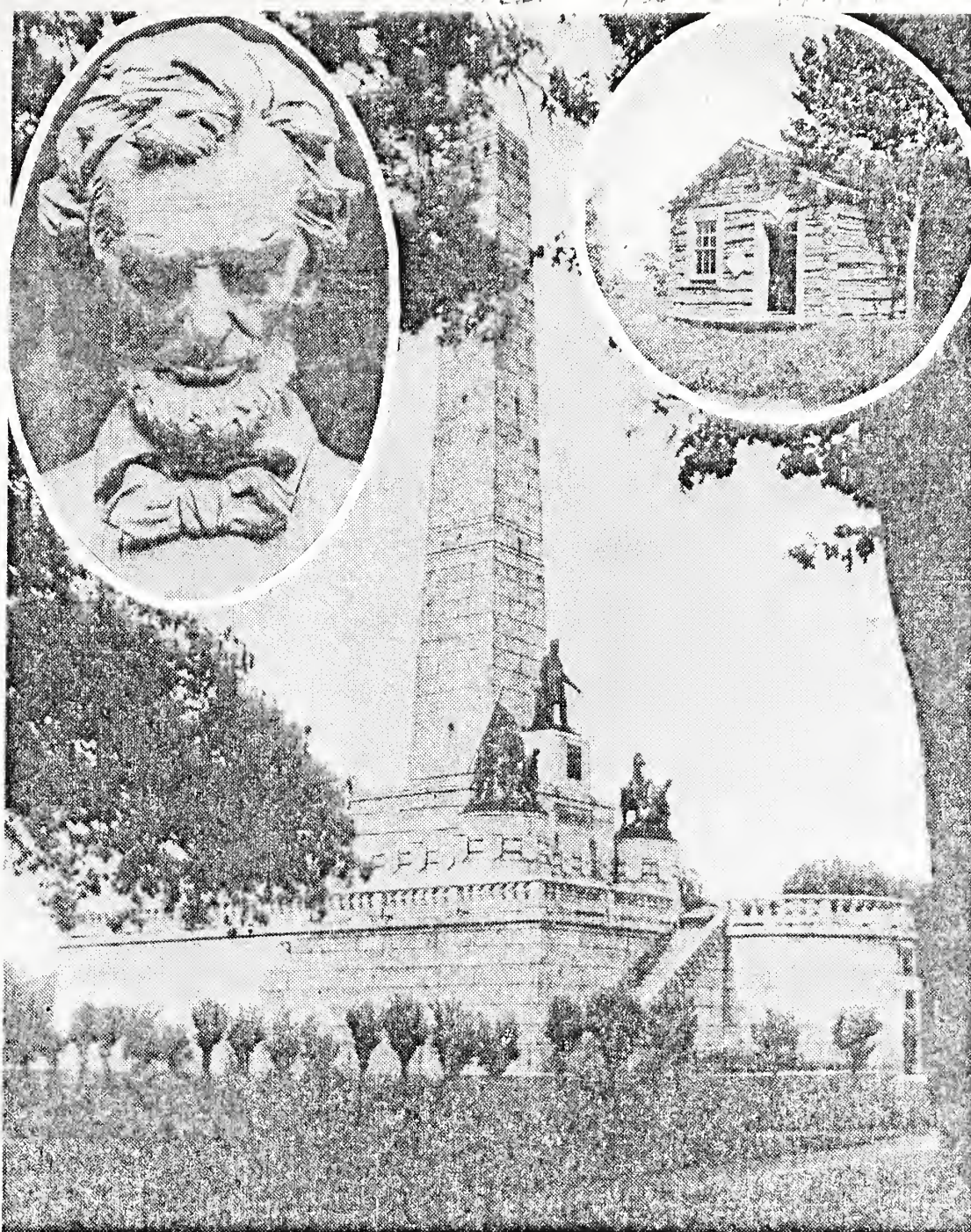
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—**Alf M. Landon**, here to address the Lincoln Day dinner of the National Republican Club today, pictured at a luncheon with **David Hinshaw** (center), the host, and **John D. M. Hamilton** (left), Republican national chairman. —A. P. Wirephoto



SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—Speakers and officials at services at Lincoln's tomb are (left to right), **Edward Pendergest**, secretary to Governor George Earle of Pennsylvania; **Governor Henry Horner** of Illinois; **Mrs. Earle**, **Governor Earle**, **David Lawrence**, Pennsylvania secretary of state; **Representative Gorman**, Peoria, Ill., and **Elmer Kneale**, of Springfield.—A. P. Wirephoto.

Lincoln Dinner

2/12/27



LAST RESTING PLACE—A view of the tomb of Lincoln in Springfield, Ill. Inset at upper left a photograph of the head of the Lincoln figure by Saint Gaudens which is in the New York university hall of fame. Inset at upper right is the reconstructed log store building at New Salem, Ill. in which Lincoln worked as a clerk in 1831. He was working there when he short-changed a customer 6 cents and walked several miles to return the money.

BOW AT LINCOLN'S TOMB

THOUSANDS ATTEND THE CEREMONIES IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Governor George Earle Says the Great Emancipator Would Have Approved President Roosevelt's Court Proposal.

(By the Associated Press.)

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 12.—Solemn thousands gathered today at the tomb of Abraham Lincoln in moving tribute to the man who epitomized democracy.

While elsewhere in the nation others paused to commemorate the birth of the Great Emancipator, 128 years ago, a privileged assemblage stood bare-headed beneath the portals of his final resting place and heard extolled his work and ideals.

American Legionnaires, headed by their national commander, Harry W. Colmery of Topeka, were in charge of the ceremonies.

GOVERNOR HORNER IN ADDRESS.

Colmery's address was prefaced by the remarks of Governor Henry Horner. Floral tributes were laid upon the sarcophagus. A squad of Spanish War veterans fired a salute to the soldier dead and taps were sounded.

Various groups made excursions to Lincoln shrines in and about Spring-

field, including the frame house in which the Civil War President lived and New Salem State Park, site of the restored village where he began his career as a frontier lawyer.

The program marked for Springfield the centennial of the year Lincoln moved here. It was in 1837 also that Lincoln was instrumental in having Springfield designated as the state capital.

Governor George H. Earle of Pennsylvania said in a speech last night Lincoln would have approved President Roosevelt's proposal for reorganization of the supreme court.

RECALLS A LINCOLN WARNING.

Earle said that July 7, 1858, Lincoln warned Springfield citizens against supine acceptance of the supreme court's claim to certain powers. He said Lincoln was quoting from a letter in which Thomas Jefferson had written:

"To consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions is a very dangerous doctrine indeed, and one which places us under the despotism of an oligarchy." Governor Earle said Lincoln, in an address at Cooper Union in New York after the Dred Scott decision, called the supreme court "presumptuous" and "impudently absurd."

2/12/39
The Daily Times
Springfield, Mo.

THOUSANDS VISIT AT LINCOLN'S TOMB ON HIS BIRTHDAY TODAY

Work and Ideals Extolled By Speakers at Springfield

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Visit Shrines

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Quoted Jefferson

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"To consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions is a very dangerous doctrine indeed, and one which places us under the despotism of an oligarchy."

In the hall where Lincoln pleaded for an undivided nation the Abraham Lincoln association, which is devoted to historical research, met to hear Dr. Harold C. Jaquith of Illinois college, Jacksonville, review the emancipator's qualities.

AT LINCOLN'S TOMB

Washington Post 7/13/38
By Malden Jones.

AS THE birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln approaches, his tomb, in Oak Ridge Cemetery at Springfield, Ill., takes on a special significance. And not the least remarkable feature of this shrine is the man who has had it in his charge for the last 17 years, Herbert Wells Fay.

Formally listed as custodian of the tomb, Mr. Fay is perhaps the world's greatest collector of Lincolniana and the leading authority on that subject. Quiet and soft-spoken, approaching his 79th birthday anniversary, he has devoted himself since boyhood to the collection of relics and information of Lincoln and his times.

Mr. Fay is a former newspaper man. For 42 years he published and edited papers in De Kalb County in Northern Illinois. He is proud of the fact he is a grandson of Horace W. Fay, second member of the Legislature from De Kalb County and surveyor for that area, to whom Lincoln wrote three letters. His father, Edwin Fay, was a chaplain in Grant's army. He died at Vicksburg.

"I might say that my interest in Lincoln began long before I was born," Mr. Fay said recently, "for my grandfather when a member of the Legislature was the first person to suggest Mr. Lincoln for United States Senator."

With these rich associations Mr. Fay as a boy began to amass his great collection of pictures of the Emancipator. He carried his hobby through elementary school days while living on the family farm in Squaw Grove Township and later pursued it earnestly after three years of academic work at Monmouth College.

The Lincoln tomb, an inner room of which houses but a small part of the Fay collection, has passed through three stages since it was first built with funds publicly subscribed in 1869. In 1901 the obelisk which crowns it was heightened and changes were made in stonework and statuary.

In 1930 the State of Illinois com-

pletely renovated the memorial. Circular halls leading to a room containing the sarcophagus are lined with evenly spaced bronze statuettes, the work of Lorado Taft, Daniel Chester French, Leonard Crunelle, Fred M. Torrey, August St. Gaudens and A. Weiman. A giant bronze head of Lincoln by Gutzon Borglum reposes on a granite pedestal at the outside entrance. The tomb was rededicated by President Hoover.

In the last 17 years Mr. Fay has been host to more than 2,000,000 guests who signed the tomb register, and to possibly twice that number who failed to observe this formality.

He has brought his collection to the astounding total of more than 2,000,000 items, and almost every day he retires to his study in the center of the structure to record new additions. This room is piled on, all sides with documents and photographs. Thousands of other items are stored in rooms in his house nearby, overflowing to extra space in a garage building outside.

"I have been collecting Lincoln pictures for 73 years," Mr. Fay said. "I not only have tens of thousands of pictures of Lincoln, but I have pictures of almost every one connected with him. Whenever I read a letter written by Mr. Lincoln I have noted the names of the people he mentions therein, and then I have gone out to find their pictures."

When Mr. Fay is host to authors in quest of material or students interested in Lincoln lore he departs frequently from the routine of producing album after album of data to display other items of Americans in his collection. For example, he possesses the original manuscript of the national hymn, "America," written by Samuel F. Smith. In another volume Mr. Fay has pictures of all the Presidents preceding Lincoln, their authentic autographs and statements made by Lincoln about each one of them.

"I obtained my first picture of Mr. Lincoln before he died," he said. "It is a small photograph and is known as the Meserve No. 85. I now own more than 500 different impressions of that picture. These were sold by canvassers during the war. They are real photographs. I remember when one of these agents came to our home, and my father bought a picture and gave it to me."

"My penchant for collecting just gradually developed. Today people send me pictures from everywhere. I have in my collection 300 sittings of Mr. Lincoln. No other collector I know of has more than 110. I have possibly 125 originals."

The late Vachel Lindsay, who lived in Springfield, drew upon the collector for much of the material used in his prairie verses. Lindsay lies buried a short distance from the tomb, and Mr. Fay cherishes the original copy of Lindsay's poem "Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight."

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, before he undertook his transoceanic flight, frequently visited Mr. Fay while carrying mail on the old St. Louis-to-Chicago air route.

Mr. Fay also owns a number of valuable Lincoln portraits and the passage of the years has made him a shrewd and sharp judge of true likenesses. Pointing to a large painting, he said: "That painting is by William Patterson of Chicago, and is one of 50 paintings of Lincoln he has made. This is his best. There is not money enough in the world to buy it from me."

"I am not a millionaire," Mr. Fay declares, "but all I make goes into my collection. Many people who visit the tomb hear of my interest in pictures and such and send me things. I tell them I am also an illustrator; that is to say, I loan pictures to illustrate other people's books and articles. I write a great deal for the papers. I have a little daily column in the Illinois State Journal, in whose offices Lincoln first received word of his election, telling of visitors to the tomb who take more than a passing interest in it."

To the casual visitor Mr. Fay is always brief but polite. But to the serious-minded stranger, he will give a complete and detailed picture of the tomb.

"Entering the tomb from the south," he will tell you, "the pilasters you see are from Utah, with panels from Missouri. The floor of the entrance room here is chiefly constructed of Roman travertine of a whitish yellow shade. The right-hand corner rooms are finished in Minnesota buff mankato, which geologists call dolomite."

"As you go down the long, narrow hallway the frieze and pilasters are also made of Italian Rosso Alicante, while the panels are from Spain. The cenotaph is of red fossil from Arkansas. You understand, a cenotaph is a stone resembling a sarcophagus, but without a body in or under it."

"Mr. Lincoln's body is six feet from the inside north wall, 10 feet below the floor, with head to the west. You may recall that an attempt was made on the night of November 7, 1876, to steal the body of Mr. Lincoln from its stone sarcophagus."

"When the tomb was rebuilt, to make sure the ghouls would never have another opportunity, the casket was encased in steel and cement and placed 10 feet below the floor."

Lincoln's Tomb Mecca

Legion Lays Wreaths; Original Doorplate Restored to Home

1938

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—(AP)—Nationwide observance of Abraham Lincoln's 129th birthday anniversary centered at Springfield today.

Legionnaires led by National Commander Daniel J. Doherty, placed wreaths on the tomb on behalf of President Roosevelt and the Legion.

Crowds visited the tomb and Lincoln's home at New Salem. Gov. Henry Horner bolted to the doof of the home the original Lincoln door plate, recently recovered after being missing several years.

Governor Horner lauded Lincoln's "passionate belief" in the American ideal that men should govern themselves.

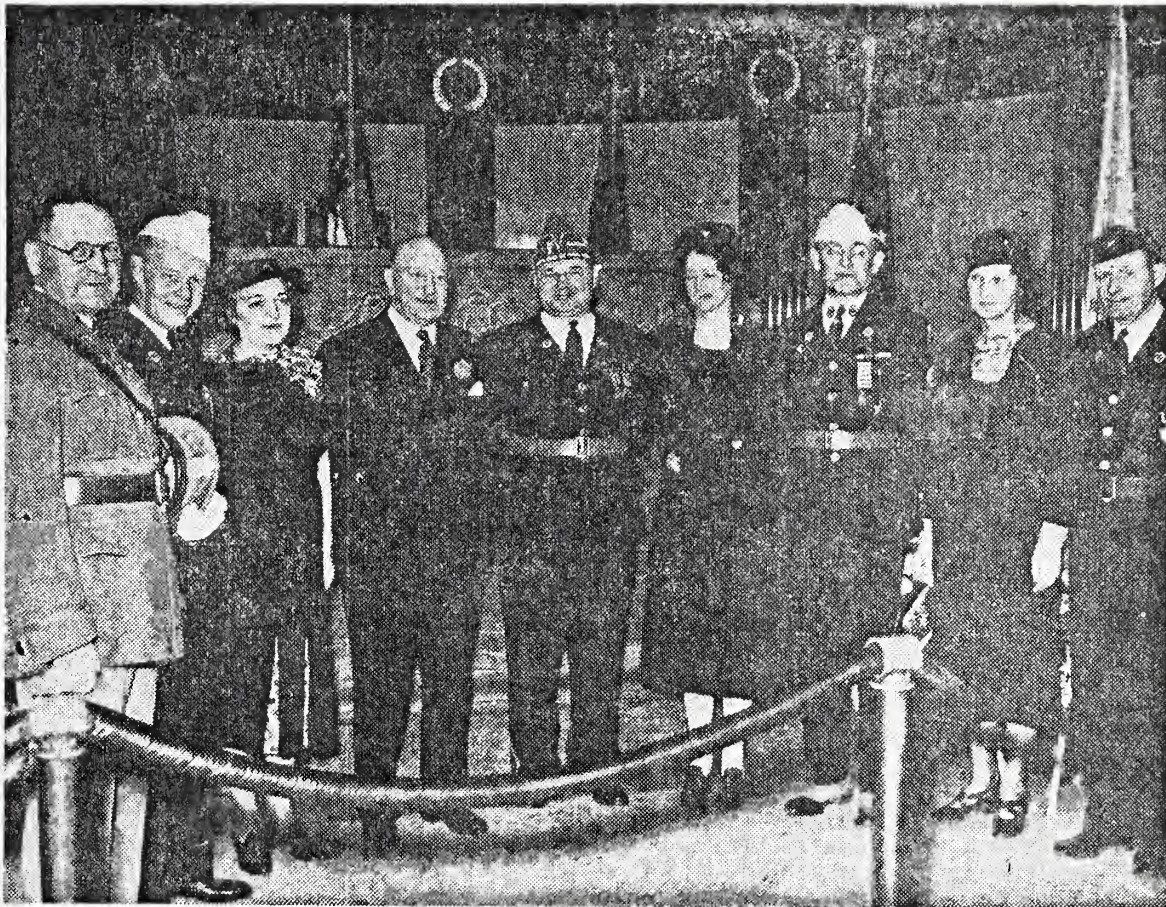
"To him democracy was no dry theory," the Governor declared. "It was a living principle which made the Nation the hope of all mankind."

Gen. John Macauley Palmer of Kansas City, addressing the annual meeting of the Abraham Lincoln Association, conceded that Abraham Lincoln did interfere with his Civil War generals, but said the only criticism should be that the interference didn't come soon enough.

General Palmer said Lincoln was "a great war statesman struggling against bad organization, bad military policy and bad professional advice."

Officials Of Patriotic Groups Gather At Tomb

Get State Journal 2-13-38

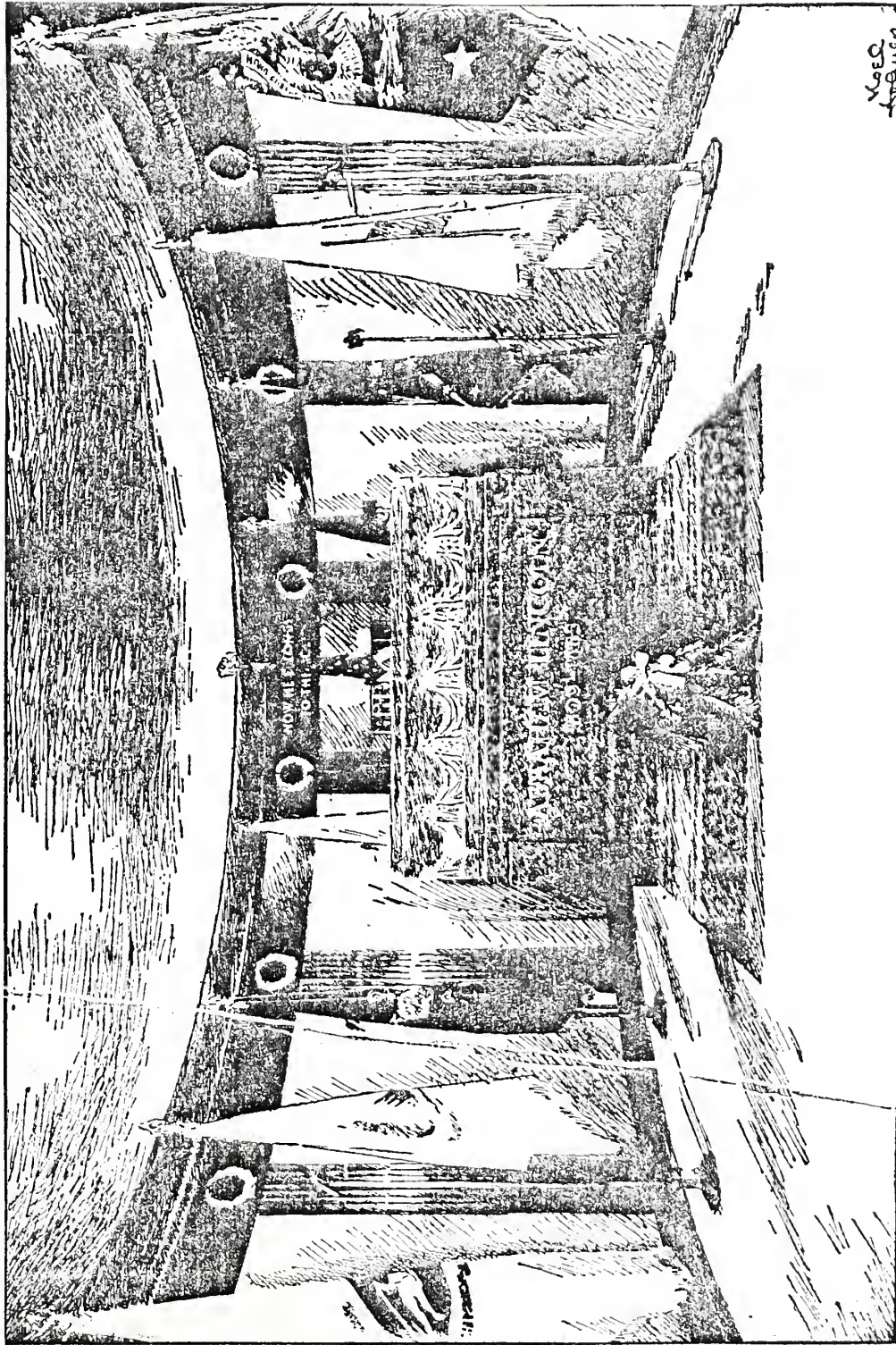


—State Journal Photo.

State officers of the American Legion and allied bodies are shown in company with Governor Horner, Maj. Gen. Walter R. Prosser, who represented President Roosevelt, and officials of the local Legion

and auxiliary at Lincoln's tomb. Left to right, above, are Major General Prosser; Leonard W. Applequist, department Legion commander; Mrs. A. A. Pantellis, department auxiliary president; Governor Horner; Mike Bork,

grand chef de gare, 40 and 8; Mrs. Mabel Thompson, state head 8 and 40; William Mundt, state adjutant, American Legion; Mrs. Harry Rahn, president of Springfield post auxiliary, and James Milner, commander of Springfield post.

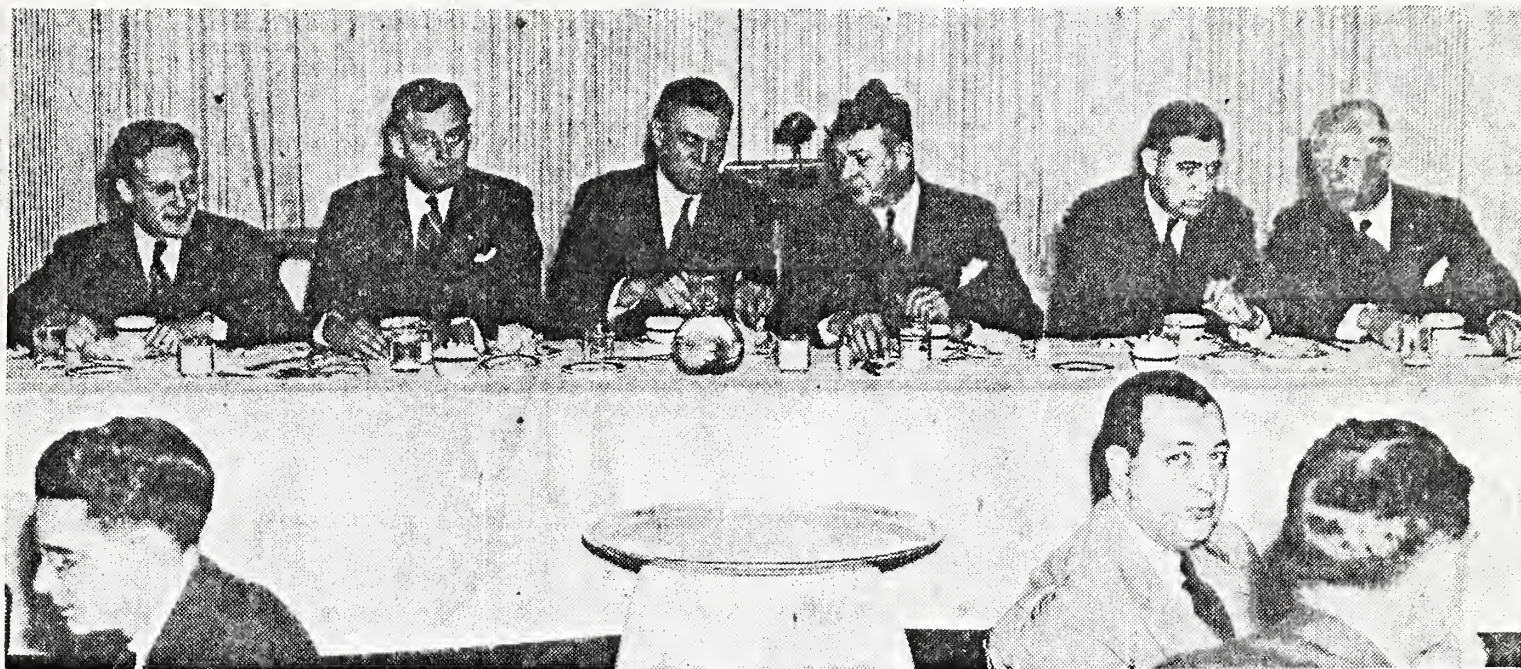


W. C. C. C.
L. C. C. C.

—Sketch by Cleveland Plain Dealer Artist

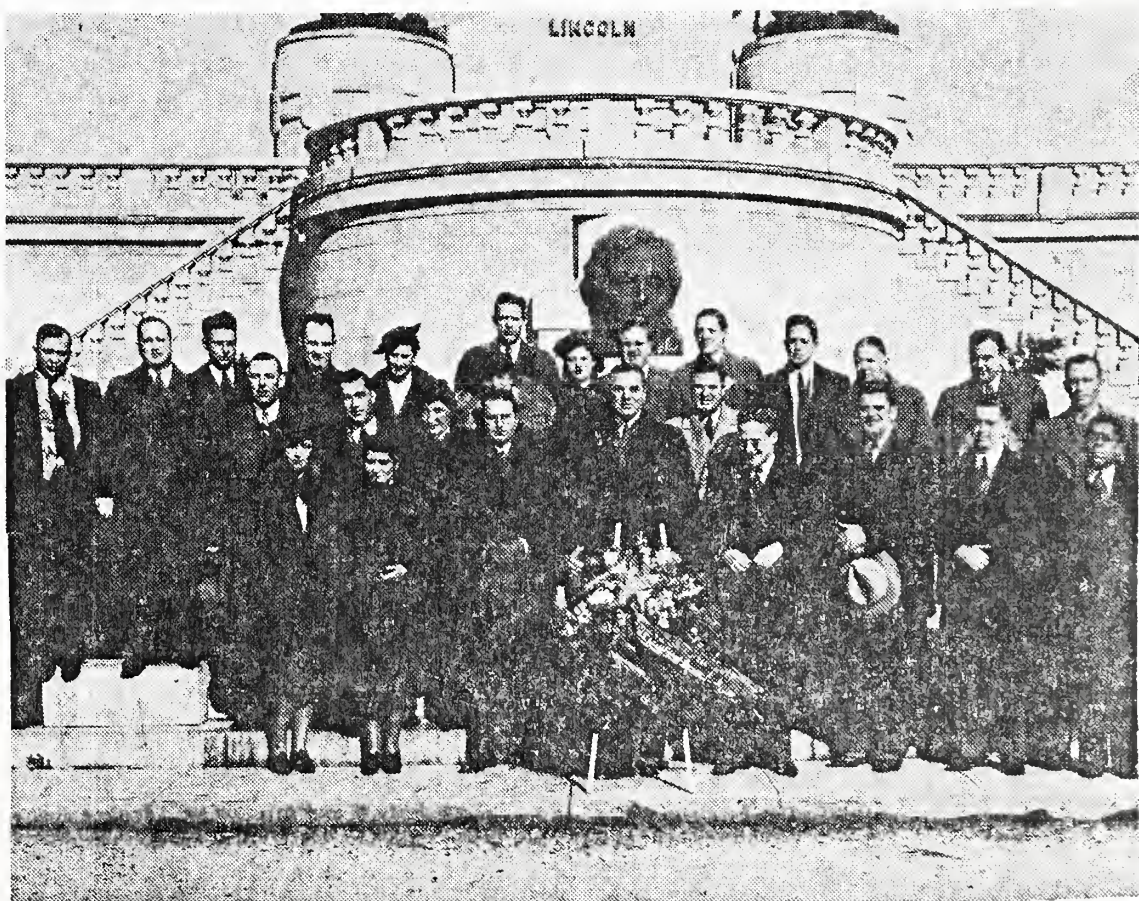
Interior of Lincoln's tomb at Springfield, Ill.

Young Republicans Make Pilgrimage to Lincoln's Tomb



Honoring the 130th birthday of Abraham Lincoln the young republicans of Illinois gathered in Springfield Saturday to honor the Civil war president. In the picture above are shown left to right, Maurice Cowen, Chicago, president of the Young Republican Organization of Illinois; Evan Howell, former president of the state organization; Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York, speaker at the luncheon; Congressman Everett Dirksen, Pekin, Ill.; Hugh W. Cross, speaker of the house of Illinois legislature and Mayor John W. Kapp. They are shown at the luncheon.

Below is shown a group at the tomb at a pilgrimage staged by the young republicans as a part of the day's program. Congressman Fish stands directly back of the wreath.



Lincoln Tomb Bill, \$3, Paid After 52 Years

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11.—Fifty-two years ago Leon P. Hopkins, a plumber, was placed under a pledge of secrecy and led into the tomb of Abraham Lincoln in Oak Ridge Cemetery here.

Before a committee of twenty persons he cut a hole in the simple cedar casket, revealing the peaceful features of the Great Emancipator.

One by one, those in the vault stepped forward and peered into the coffin to set at rest rumors that the body had been stolen.

"What's your bill?" asked a member of the Lincoln guard of honor.

"Oh, \$3 should cover it," replied Hopkins.

But the matter evidently was overlooked and the bill remained unpaid—until today, when Hopkins, now 87, was presented a check for \$22.76. This includes the original bill plus 4 per cent interest, compounded semiannually.

The check was presented in behalf of Maj. Felix Streyckmans, Chicago attorney, who was a member of the committee that watched Hopkins at work.

(Other news of Lincoln's birthday on Page 5.)

Chicago Herald Tribune
2/12/37

Belated Pay

Gets Check For Work On Lincoln Coffin.

For Blue Journal 8/1/27
Leon P. Hopkins, 87, of 431 New street, who recently traveled to New York City to appear on a Lincoln radio broadcast, only to be taken off the program because of lack of time, yesterday received a check for \$22.76 for soldering and cutting work on the coffin of Lincoln fifty-two years ago.

On April 14, 1887, Hopkins opened a small section in Lincoln's casket so the body could be identified and scotch rumors it had been stolen.

He was to have received \$3 for the job, but never turned in a bill. Attorney Francis Garvey of Chicago yesterday gave Hopkins a check for \$22.76, the original bill plus interest, on behalf of Maj. Felix J. Streyckmans, last survivor of the official committee which viewed Lincoln's face in 1901 when he was laid to rest in the monument in Oak Ridge cemetery.



Lincoln Tomb

Notes By H. W. Fay.
Custodian

There were about 500 callers registered yesterday at Lincoln's tomb.

M. C. Noble of Springfield and Thomas A. Lee of Moberly, Mo., were the first to leave their names.

Rev. David Nelson, Lincoln collector of 10,000 items now located at Leroy, was a morning caller. He came out with Harry J. Lylle, top-notch collector of Lincoln from Davenport, who came over with Judge James Bollinger, the dean of Iowa enthusiasts. They had with them William Blaser who is getting into the game and is picking up everything obtainable.

Frank H. Lowe, of this city brought out Dr. Frank Clow of Wolfeboro, N. H., who has 500 volumes on Lincoln beside a large list of pamphlets and other items. He has always been in doubt for a way to properly mount his priceless and odd items, but found the 40 foot bands were just the thing.

At 10:45 a. m. Maurice L. Cowen, state president of the Young Republican club of Chicago and John W. Riley, president of the local club acted as escorts for Hamilton Fish, congressman from New York. In behalf of the organization he placed a wreath upon the Lincoln grave. A delegation of about fifty young men were in the party.

John Fling, attorney and Lincoln collector visited the tomb and inspected new items in the collection.

Winston Churchill and John Montague, both employed in installing the dial system in the telephone office visited the tomb. As a school boy the first mentioned had correspondence with Winston Churchill of England.

W. A. Sousaman, secretary at the Lincoln Home collectors club was an afternoon caller. He is a stamp collector and specializes on Lincoln.

Ruth E. Schofield, Charlotte Mihilege and Lorraine Johnson, teachers at the Sherman school, St. Louis, Mo., brought out 75 pupils. Myrna Jean Young, aged seven years placed the wreath which was one of the prime honors of her life.

Dec. 7

Lincoln's Tomb a World Shrine

*Herbert Wells Fay, Custodian, Talks
Interestingly about It*

AMERICA contains two tombs which have become world shrines—those of Washington and Lincoln. To both, pilgrimages are made by men of all ranks and conditions from the remotest parts of the earth.

Lincoln's tomb, according to Herbert Wells Fay, its custodian, was visited last year by 134,080 people. They came not only from every part of the United States but from many foreign lands. Among the visitors of the past few years were not a few men and women who are themselves among the world's greatest personages—statesmen, philosophers, historians, painters, poets—among them Marshals Joffre and Foch, Countess Asquith and Premier Lloyd George. In fact, nearly every noted visitor to our country in the past fifty years has laid a wreath on Lincoln's tomb before leaving.

If the great emancipator could speak, however, he might be more interested in the visits of the plain, common people—groups of bright-faced school children, sturdy farmers and mechanics—who by the tens of thousands have paid reverent homage to the memory of our martyred president.

The tomb itself is an interesting object. Architecturally beautiful, in a setting of velvety grass, picturesque shrubbery and stately oaks, it is worth going a long distance to see. Inside are some twenty thousand mementos, such as Lincoln's saddle bags, used when he rode the circuit; autographed copies of Lincoln's books; pictures of men to whom Lincoln wrote, with many of the most interesting of the letters. The number of these letters is still increasing as new ones are discovered.

But while all these appeal strongly to visitors, it is not curiosity but rather reverence for the man whose ashes repose here that draws the thousands of guests.

"The one great demand of these thousands today," says Mr. Fay, "is for a boulevard leading to the tomb and connecting it with Lincoln's home and with the state house, and especially for a memorial building adjoining the tomb, large enough to accommodate the many thousands of items connected with the life of our most beloved American."



ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S TOMB

KING AT LINCOLN'S TOMB.

**Albert, of the Belgians, Speaks of
Great Service to Humanity.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 22.—Albert, king of the Belgians, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Leopold yesterday paid homage at the tomb and homestead of Abraham Lincoln. The royal party was greeted on arrival of the special train by Governor and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden and state and city officials before taking automobiles for Oak Ridge Cemetery, where the Lincoln monument is located. Thousands thronged the platform at the station and the streets nearby and cheered the royal pair and the young prince.

Governor Lowden paid tribute to the heroism of the Belgians and declared that little kingdom had been a mighty inspiration to all the world in the struggle against autocracy.

BLIND COLLEGE MAN GIVES IMPRESSIONS OF HOME AND BURIAL PLACE OF LINCOLN

Below is an article written exclusively for the State Register by Herman Marquart of Fairmont, Minn., a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, who is totally blind, in which he gives his impressions of Lincoln's home and Lincoln's monument in Springfield. Mr. Marquart is well educated and very ambitious in his development of literature for the blind. Though he moves continuously in the darkness of blindness, for three or four days he managed to get through the traffic of Springfield, often waiting on street corners for some one to help escort him past the danger points. At Lincoln's monument, he insisted on climbing to the top of the shaft and dropping his cane from the top, on the theory that he could tell by the thump how far it had fallen and how high he was above the base of the monument. His cane was cracked in the experiment, but Custodian Fay engraved on the cane how it happened to be broken and Mr. Marquart carried it away as a treasureable Lincoln relic. He gains his impressions by feeling the various objects of his inquiry and is able to write his impressions on the typewriter by the touch system. His article, written just prior to his departure for Quincy, follows:

(By HERMAN MARQUART)

Twenty-five years ago, the study of geography was much more detailed than at present. Among other things, the capitals of all the states had to be definitely learned, and it was in this way that Springfield became familiar to the young folk of those days. But the city attains a national importance, scarcely surpassed by the national capital itself, because of the fact that it is the home of that American, greatest of all Americans, Abraham Lincoln. In this connection, it is appropriate to comment upon the home and tomb of that great man, to which a pilgrimage has been made.

The residence, the only one Lincoln ever owned, was purchased by him for the sum of \$1,500 and is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Eighth and Jackson streets. It is a rather antique structure with many unique features, but because of the limited space afforded, pardon must be asked for brevity of comment.

A picket fence with alternating long and short pales extends along the south and west side. Near the fence stands an old cement base for a flower vase which is still intact. The old stone steps have been replaced by modern ones of cement.

A very interesting feature of the home is its old, outside shutters. The weather has wrought havoc with some of them, but others are sufficiently intact to permit them to be swung. Perhaps the chief reason for placing them there was that they provided an excellent backdrop for pelting hailstones. On the north side of the house there is a porch, embellished by lattice work, not such as is seen today, but made of heavy, substantial material. A sun porch, enclosed with screen, is located on the east side.

Photograph Attracts

In the front hall, the first thing to attract the visitor is a photograph of Lincoln himself, with four little stories in frames, hung round about it. Next in importance comes an old hatrack of the Civil-war period, the frame of which, roughly speaking, is like an inverted V, with wooden driven in for hooks.

Blind Man Writes of Lincoln's Tomb



Herman Marquart of Fairmont, Minn., totally blind and a college graduate, who writes some of his impressions while visiting Springfield.

It was in the front parlor of Lincoln's home that he met the committee that told him he had been nominated on the republican ticket for the presidency of the United States. In this room are seen many antique pieces, such as a what-not, adorned with relics of both Lincoln's and Mrs. Lincoln's family, candelabra and an old lamp with a straight cylindrical chimney.

Most of the furniture in the back parlor was the property of Mrs. Lincoln, received from the Edwards family into which her sister married. By far the most interesting piece of furniture in this room is her little rosewood chair which has never been reupholstered but remains the same as it was during her lifetime.

Tied His Necktie

One of the walls is adorned with the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. William Butler, with whom Lincoln made his home for five years prior to his marriage. Mrs. Butler is said to have the distinction of tying his necktie on that occasion.

Between the two portraits there is a large mirror which has been in the

family for five generations, having been the property of Ninian Edwards, the first territorial governor of Illinois. Because of its length, it can not be set on its base, which is about twenty inches in height, but rests on the floor just back of it, so as to allow it to stand upright. Other fascinating contents are the two cathedral chairs and others upholstered with haircloth, made from horsehair. The latter kind are found in every room in the house.

The dining room contains the first table and one of the chairs owned by Mrs. Lincoln, as well as the old clock, over which is the doorbell, which was rung by means of a wire attached to a knob outside the front door. The hands of this clock point to the dreadful moment of that fatal Saturday morning, twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock, when Abraham Lincoln died.

Chair for Tall Man

In the sitting room are exhibited some of the finest relics of the home. Here is found Lincoln's old, favorite rocking chair. It is designed for a tall man, being a trifle higher than the average, with low armrests, so that long arms, slightly bent at the elbows, might rest comfortably upon them. Beside this chair is the one in which Mrs. Lincoln liked best to sit. Across these, as well as the one of rosewood in the back parlor, is drawn a ribbon, to warn visitors that they must not be occupied.

Another noteworthy relic is the old bookcase which was only quite recently restored to the Lincoln home by a conscientious man who had wrongfully fallen heir to it, in a manner explained by a letter written by Robert Lincoln, advising him as to its disposition.

The house is arranged much after the fashion of some of the modern homes. It has a hallway with the front parlor and sitting room to the left and right, the back parlor, dining room and kitchen to the rear of these. The kitchen is not open to visitors, because it contains no relics.

The second story, where the custodian resides, is accessible by both a front and back staircase. The home is left by the same door that it is entered, but who can leave it without registering a deeper appreciation of that grand and noble man whom it housed, and a more profound love for his fellow-man?

At Lincoln's Monument

The monument beneath which Lincoln lies entombed is even more impressive than the home. It is situated north of Springfield, on nine acres of state ground near the center of Oak Ridge cemetery. The monument is approached, roughly speaking, from the north by means of a flight of fifty-six steps, which has twelve landings. The tomb proper, the monument and memorial are only a few yards from the top of this stairway. The entire building is made of Quincy granite.

The base of the monument measures 72 feet square, with a circular L to the north containing the tomb, and another to the south called Memorial hall. The structure proper, the roof of which is surrounded by a three-foot balustrade, is about 15 feet high, with a flight of 23 stairs on each corner leading to the top. From the center of the roof of this edifice rises a square obelisk, the apex of which is 135 feet above the sidewalk line.

Its four corners are adorned with bronze figures representing the divisions of the forces of war—infantry, artillery, navy and cavalry. On a base higher than all the rest and facing south is a statue of Lincoln himself, apparently delivering an address.

Houses 20,000 Items

The Memorial hall contains many things of interest. More than 20,000 items, designed to answer all questions relative to Lincoln, are here displayed, including 300 settings, an original negative and painting, each valued at \$10,000, two chairs from his own parlor, his surveying equipment and surveys, original letters and documents, as well as other articles too numerous to mention.

The interior of the tomb proper is indeed an impressive place. It is cool, silent, ghastly, having a musty odor portentously suggestive of death, decomposition and decay. It contains the sarcophagus, beneath which Lincoln is buried, and six crypts in which the rest of the Lincoln family are buried—his wife, three sons and a grandson.

Two of the sons who died in early childhood are in one crypt, while two others, still vacant, are set aside for Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lincoln.

When Lincoln's body was first brought to Springfield in May, 1865, it was placed in the regular receiving vault, where it remained until the following December, when it was removed to a temporary vault to await the completion of the monument. Later it was removed to the sarcophagus and the monument formally dedicated in 1874.

Here it remained until 1876, when it is said that Mullins and Hughes, two passers of counterfeit money, attempted to steal the body for a ransom of \$200,000 and the release of a Mr. Boyd, the engraver, who was then in the penitentiary. Although the alleged plot failed, the body is said to have been moved from place to place under the monument until 1900, when it was permanently interred at right angles to the sarcophagus, ten feet beneath its front pedestal, there to remain evidently until the end of time.

Seven hundred dollars worth of rock, concrete, cement and steel now enclose the corpse of Abraham Lincoln, which lies entombed under a monument costing \$130,000; but what would the American people not have given for a positive assurance against his martyrdom.

Urges Pilgrimages

To this tomb of Lincoln every good American should, if possible, make a pilgrimage of devotion. It is within

the confines of this tomb that Americans may reverently pause to reflect upon the character and deeds of one of their greatest countrymen. It is in this tomb that the pilgrim, before taking final leave of his exemplar, may here highly resolve to work fervently toward the fulfillment of that motto which Lincoln demanded must be inscribed over the door of the church claiming his membership: "Love to God and love to man."

